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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Paul Revere Gallops Again

League Leaders See Stimson

Arms Will Reduce by Stages

Congress Swings Economy Ax

Canada Backs Up Canal Link

Cooled Sleeping Cars Arrive

THE United States joins Boston, Lexington and Concord in celebrating Patriots' Day. History repeats. Paul Revere rides again. Governor Ely of Massachusetts steps to a microphone to fire a shot literally heard round the world. Birth scenes of the American Republic reenact picturesquely in original settings. Eager throngs feel the pressure of a question: Have those world-stirring events of 157 years ago intimate meaning for us today? Dullards shake their heads. Others answer Yes. To many comes flooding realization. They realize the demand of Washington and Hancock and Adams upon today's American to free himself from the numbness of depressed thinking. Then the hoofbeats of Paul Revere's horse will send thunder into his ears, music into his heart. These things will he know: In the firm faith of the Concord Road the country can come through its crisis. Modern Minute Men will shape again American ideals in the stoutness of oak and the brightness of silver. These men will lead, encourage, fight the fight. It is theirs to snatch the knapsack from Revere's failing grasp and gallop with it to the assured altars of tomorrow.

* * *

¶ League of Nations leaders are startled when Secretary of State Stimson arrives at the League's Geneva palace without announcement. He goes into conference with Sir John Simon of Britain and President Paul Hymans of Belgium over American coöperation with the action in China which the small powers have forced the large powers to take. The United States Consul probably will act with the four-power commission at Shanghai in observing and reporting the earliest practical moment at which the Japanese troops can be moved out. It is realized that Japan's control of Chinese ports is stifling China's revenues and must be terminated in the quickest possible time. This is not siding with China against Japan, but living up to the League's obligation—acting in the interest of international justice.

* * *

¶ The Disarmament Conference debates the question of whether disarmament must depend upon security guarantees. Mr. Stimson, American Secretary of State, is an interested listener. The French demand security before cuts, Italy, Russia and other countries ask an opposite course. The American delegation regards this debate as prefatory and meaning little. With Secretary Stimson in consultation with Chairman Gibson, it is believed he is nearly ready to take an active part in the proceedings. The Conference decides by resolution upon the definite manner of disarming—by stages. A future program is foreseen in which one arms level after another—each lower than the last—shall be reached. And first the great act of the present session—the heaviest initial cut upon which it is possible for nations to agree.

* * *

¶ Congress appears to be ruled by economy with an iron hand. The House by an overwhelming vote accepts a 10 per cent reduction in the Interior Department supply bill. The Senate sends the Post Office-Treasury bill back to committee for an $87,000,000 slash. The Senate adopts a remarkable policy, declaring it will strike one-tenth from each supply bill passed by the House. All this cutting sounds like financial carnage, but it leads somewhere—to the point where even a balancing budget can cry, "Sheathe the ax!"

* * *

¶ Canada assures banks that have advanced large sums to the Beauharnois Power Corporation against loss. The advance of the heat, power, light and canal project up to now has been secured through sale of $30,000,000 bonds. About half that amount will be required to complete the canal, which becomes an important link in the St. Lawrence deep waterway scheme on which Canada and the United States are working. The Government's announcement is welcome assurance to two groups—those who put money into the project yesterday, and those who base today's planning on the ability of the canal to serve them tomorrow.

* * *

¶ The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad sends into service the first air-conditioned sleeping car train. Previous experiments have been made with air-cooled dining cars and air-cooled day coaches, but now comes the attempt to give to summer Pullman travel between New York and St. Louis a perfect degree of comfort, irrespective of sweltering atmosphere that may prevail outside. The innovation is welcome, but not surprising. It is demanded by the progress of the times ahead of another advance in comfort which may come even with the present summer—the economical cooling of private homes.

Gem Cutters Prefer Low Wage to Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

EVEN the lowest earned wages are infinitely better than a dole, is the reason given by Amsterdam diamond polishers and cutters for accepting a scale below that in Belgium and Germany. They have thus made it possible for a number of diamond works to reopen their shops.

As the municipality is to pay an extra allowance on these wages, equal to the amount paid otherwise for unemployed and poor relief, several hundred Amsterdam diamond workers will go to work again after an extended period of involuntary loafing. The total wages an Amsterdam diamond worker will thus receive amount to slightly more than $10 a week.

Bulgarians Sigh For 'Good Old Turkish Times'

Little Money, Little Food and Plenty of Debt, Says Peasants' Spokesman

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — "If you should search us all, you wouldn't find 10 levs in the lot," asserted the spokesman for a group of 15 peasants, gathered about the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a village coffee house, which also serves as a general store.

"That doesn't seem possible," exclaimed the American, realizing that ten levs is only seven cents.

"Well, I assure you it's a fact, and what's more, this is one of the rich villages of Bulgaria, and we are among the leading men in the place," insisted the speaker, adding, "and I'm the Mayor, too, yet if you should turn my pockets inside out you wouldn't find a cent."

At that moment the storekeeper left our group to wait on a customer that had come in. She gave him three eggs and he gave her, in exchange, a little rice.

Had No Money

"Did you notice that?" asked the Mayor. "That is the way we trade here. We have no money. Every evening, after the hens have laid, women come in here with two eggs or so each for a little rice or sugar or salt or kerosene."

"That's a fact," interrupted a sturdy villager standing by the stove, "and a cup of kerosene has lasted me now two weeks."

"How many of the 610 families here are heavily in debt?" the correspondent asked.

"How many are not?" several bystanders interjected. "You couldn't find ten households in the place debt free."

"And not only that," said the storekeeper emphatically, "but the land, buildings and animals of most of us have been listed by the sheriff. Most of us have actually received official notices that the mortgages on our property are to be foreclosed. Of course, no villager would dare buy out his neighbor, even if he could, but city lawyers are laying hands on everything we have."

"May I ask what you eat?"

"Some of us have bread and beans, but most of us only bread. One hundred houses can't even buy bread without communal help, though it costs but two cents a pound?"

"No meat?"

"Ask the butcher, he's standing there by you; he's closed up shop."

"How does this crisis affect your politics?"

"We're all left-wingers," asserted the best-dressed peasant, wearing store clothes and a white collar. "There are no more rich and poor here. We're all poor, and the formerly rich are worse off because they aren't used to privations. We are now supporting the 'Agrarian Bloc.' If it fails we'll vote Communist."

"Why?"

Live Better in Russia

"Because it hasn't been tried out yet. And we hear that the poor live better in Russia. Anyhow, the city folks, the lawyers and bankers, live better than we do; they take our land. We want all to suffer alike," said a simple plowman, and all expressed agreement.

"Has the village progressed since the war?" asked the newspaper man, hoping to change the subject a bit.

"Sure," came back a chorus. "We all sleep on beds now and have brick houses with windows and chairs. And you might see our girls walking down Main Street this evening with white blouses, and with shoes, but what good is all that, when the sheriff holds his hammer over everything we got?"

"Do you know," said a lean, earnest villager in a serious tone, "when you came here in that carriage from town, we were all scared; we thought you were a lawyer coming to foreclose some mortgage. We don't want to see city people any more. Our fathers sigh for the 'good old Turkish times.'"

"Our only hope now," interrupted the Mayor, "is the law reducing peasant debts and freeing a minimum of 12 acres of land from the sheriff's hammer."

When we opened the question of cultural life in the village, the storekeeper said, "Every young man here can read, 65 have finished high school, all are interested in politics and economics, modern methods, the League of Nations and Lindbergh's baby, and many could tell you the name of the Chinese generals and the Japanese diplomats now in the world's news. But what good is all this education, when we can't even buy kerosene and 15 men haven't 7 cents among them?"

WAR VETERANS OF HOUSE VOTE AGAINST BONUS

LaGuardia Leads Group in Opposing Payment by Inflation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—Five veterans of the World War, all with splendid war records, today led off the opposition to immediate cash payment of the bonus by printing of $2,200,000,000 in Treasury certificates.

Following a week during which proponents of bonus legislation presented their case before the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), of New York took the stand before the committee with a plea to Congress "to refrain from class legislation." After him came Representative Royal C. Johnson (R.) of South Dakota, Representative Robert G. Simmons (R.) of Nebraska, Representative Clarence F. Lea (D.) of California and Representative A. Piatt Andrew (R.) of Massachusetts, all war veterans.

Declaring that if a secret ballot were taken in the House on the bonus there would not be 30 votes in its favor, Mr. LaGuardia, a leader of American air forces in Italy during the war, declared that at the very outside not more than 13 per cent of the nation's unemployed today could be veterans and begged the committee not to be influenced by powerful propaganda.

He hoped Congress would not be intimidated by selfish interests who are using the veterans to defeat vital social legislation during a time of economic stress and to legislate for the entire body of unemployed, rather than for a small group.

"I appear," he said, "not in behalf of organized veterans. That is the easy thing to do. I appear in behalf of 6,500,000 unorganized veterans. If Congress is going to do something, don't single out a small group, but take all the unemployed. If we are going to inflate let us do it so that all can benefit."

Mr. Johnson followed Mr. La Guardia with a prediction that the passage of a cash bonus bill would cause a panic which would hurt all the country as well as the veterans.

"You cannot," he contended, "issue $2,500,000,000 in currency without immediately depressing the value of the dollar."

Bingham Beer Bill Downed in Senate Committee's Vote

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Bingham bill to legalize 4 per cent beer was adversely reported today by the Senate Manufactures Committee.

The long-considered legislation introduced by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, was defeated by 7 to 4, with two members not voting.

Those who voted for the bill were Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R.) of Rhode Island, Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.) of New Jersey, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio, and Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.) of Wisconsin.

Those opposed were Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, Senator Philip Lee Goldsborough (R.) of Maryland, Senator Henry D. Hatfield (R.) of West Virginia, Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina, and Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana and Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana were not present and did not vote.

Meanwhile, at the resumption of prohibition hearings before a Senate judiciary subcommittee Mr. Rice Hooe of Washington, representing the Federal Dispensary Tax Reduction League, urged repeal of the dry amendment and substitution of Government regulation.

The Manufactures Committee spent less than half an hour in executive session reaching the adverse decision on the bill. It authorized Senator Hatfield to submit the report and Senator Metcalf to voice the minority position. Senator Bingham announced he would make a fight for the bill on the Senate floor.

Graciousness of 'Citizen' Hoover Curbed by Presidential Dignity

Duties of Great Office Conceal Sympathies Uncovered in White House Hospitality—Day's Routine Filled With Actions, Conferences, Interviews

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—To declare that Herbert Hoover is a man easily understood, and then to turn about and say that Herbert Hoover is one of the least understood men in the United States is a paradox. Yet the statement is true, for there are two distinct sides to his personality, that of a President and that of a private citizen.

Necessarily they differ since imperturbability, indispensable to all Presidents, is not essential to the private citizen. Nor are administrative ability, capacity for economic imagination and skill in organization of the utmost importance. These the private citizen can lack and yet be reasonably successful.

Also, the citizen does not have to hide his feelings behind a screen of almost cold reticence. He has the chance to seek companionships valuable to every man. He is not so important that many persons take the trouble to misunderstand him. Herbert Hoover is not so fortunate. The very power of his great office demands an official bearing hard to comprehend, and when he does lay aside the dignity of his position few chances are offered for the public to meet him as he is—a generous, thoughtful, almost shy man.

Fortunately, perhaps, he knows what is said about him. He has friends to tell him. He has critics who keep him posted. The President's word is law. The office means authority. And yet, someone has written: "A President is the most forlorn prisoner in the world."

For some curious reason the world considers a man who has achieved wealth a success. To this thought it adds the argument that this same man would have failed of everything without wealth. This has been said of the President. He is charged with easily acquired riches, which are said to have held him apart from his fellow countrymen; riches which have helped him to the position he now holds.

Herbert Hoover never lived apart from his fellow men until the Republican Party sent him to the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

WILLING HANDS TO BUILD PARK IN IDAHO TOWN

Bond Issues Spurned by Burley's Public-Spirited Men and Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Lack of funds for public improvements may be an inconvenience but it is no insuperable barrier to the men and women of Burley, Idaho, when they want a public improvement or a needed community betterment.

"We have hands and feet, tools and equipment, and the will to work," they say, in effect, and no sooner is the need known, than the organization for achieving is under way, and the next thing, the task is done.

Lying along the bank of the Snake River adjacent to the town and the municipal airport is a 20-acre tract of wild land that has all the possibilities of an outdoor playground, picnic ground and public park. It belongs to the city. The city has no suitable place near by for outings. Why not make it into a park?

"But this is no time to propose bond issues," began the city fathers.

And the park advocates replied with fervor: "Who is talking of bond issues? What we are asking is that the business men agree to release everyone for a day to help with the work. According to the popular reports, that will give the business men one good day on which they will lose no money, it will give every man a chance to get out and into the outdoors and it will give Burley a playground."

Behind the movement are the American Legion and the National Guard. Women's organizations will be on hand with picnic luncheons, and with the promised organization, at no expense at all, the town will have its playground with bathing beach and motorboat piers and everything else needed. It is estimated that more than 500 men and boys will be available, and with the proper organization, 500 days' work accomplishes a lot.

Burley people know that things like this can be done, for last year, without wasting time for pleas for help to work their way through the network of legislative procedure, they fell to and built a road into the heart of the lovely mountain section that rims their valley. Cool breezes, fishing, camping sites—all the joys of the hill country lay there, separated from the valley only by an almost impassable mountain trail. But with the coöperation of the national forest officials, the Burley men and women made holidays out of the task of culverts and grades and fills and when the hot weather of summer came, they were up and away to the new playground.

BRITISH RETAIN HEAVY TAXATION TO CUT DEFICIT

New Imposts to Afford Surplus—No Provision for Debt Payments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a budget statement today disappointed all hopes of any material remission of heavy taxation imposed last September and indicated that great as has already been the efforts made and self-sacrifices endured these must be continued until better times come round.

The financial chief showed that upon the present scale of taxation, including the £5,000,000 he expects to realize from readjustments of the present 10 per cent general import duty, to be announced later, there would still be a deficit at the end of the current year.

To meet this deficit the Government decided to reimpose the 4d. per pound import duty upon tea which was remitted when Mr. Stanley Baldwin was Prime Minister. There is to be a preference of 50 per cent allowed on this duty in favor of tea of Empire production. There is also in order to overcome forestalling to be an excise duty amounting to 2d. per pound upon all unsold tea where individual holding exceeds 1000 pounds.

Sugar Growers Helped

In regard to sugar, the present state subsidy at the existing rate of 12s. per cent on the home-grown article is to be continued, and the excise duty is to be lowered.

Empire sugar growers are to be helped for the next five years by 1s. per cent preference upon their produce, plus an additional shilling per cent preference upon a maximum of 225,000 tons distributed by agreement among the different territories and liable to withdrawal if the market prices rises above 7s. 6d. per hundredweight. By these means a surplus amounting to £800,000 is to be provided by the end of the current year.

These figures are based upon ruling out of account all international and inter-empire war debts and reparations upon the ground that there is no possibility of knowing what decisions are likely to be reached regarding them until after the Lausanne conference in June.

Mr. Chamberlain also said he must rule out the possibility of any return to gold in the near future. In order to steady sterling exchange meanwhile, he announced that a fund is to be established with borrowing power up to £150,000,000 to buy and sell foreign exchange or gold in order to minimize the disturbing effect of speculation.

Friendly Reception in House

Mr. Chamberlain was warmly received by a closely packed House of Commons, the Prince of Wales representing the King. He was also loudly cheered at the close of his speech, it being felt that it has been largely his leadership and the tariff for which he has been chiefly responsible, which has enabled Britain to look forward today to successful emergence from present world conditions. The budget he has presented is the first here under protection for 86 years.

Grim good humor characterized the attitude of Commons lobby after the budget had been announced. Enough of the stern facts of the situation had become known during the past few days to some extent to reconcile income tax payers to disappointment that their hopes of a 6d. reduction in the 5s. per pound rate now levied upon them.

Brewers, on the other hand, had been counting to the last minute upon some relief which they are not now to get. The general view is that the right thing has been done in taxing a long view and maintaining unprecedented emergency taxation until all risk of setbacks is over.

HOOVER CHOSEN IN DELAWARE

DOVER, Del., April 19 (AP)—President Hoover gets nine more votes for a second-term nomination today—those of the Delaware delegates to the Chicago convention, elected at a State Republican Convention.

Theory of Neutron in Atom's Structure Supported by Experiments in England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Added evidence of the existence of neutrons—the newest particles by which natural scientists seek to explain the structure of the atom—is reported from the H. H. Wills Laboratory at the University of Bristol.

Dr. H. C. Webster, in experiments at the laboratory, has subjected light-weight elements to bombardments of alpha-particles. The resultant radiations, Dr. Webster believes, consist at least in part of neutrons.

Existence of neutrons recently was announced upon the basis of experiments of Dr. J. Chadwick in the Rutherford Laboratory in Cambridge (Eng.) The neutron is composed of a proton and electron—the two component parts of an atom—bound tightly together. The neutron shows no evidence of an electric charge, in distinction to an electron, which is negative, and a proton, which is positively charged.

Dr. Chadwick has been inclined to withhold comment upon the significance of the discovery until further research can be completed. The physicists are confident, however, that the pursuit of neutrons places them "on the right track" toward further explanations of the basic nature of matter.

Dr. Webster, in his experiments, used boron, beryllium and flourine as the elements to bombard with alpha particles, which are given off by radio-active substances at tremendous speeds. The radiation which resulted from the impact is interpreted as indicating that a minute transmutation of matter has taken place. In the case of the bombardment of beryllium, the physicists believe that a beryllium atom actually captures an alpha particle, which results in the transmutation of the beryllium atom into an atom of carbon.

The transmutation process is too minute in character to suggest practical applications, but is regarded as significant in the investigation of atomic structure.

PAUL REVERE AGAIN WARNS COUNTRYSIDE

Historical Events of April 19, 1775, Reënacted in Greater Boston

"Paul Revere," famous horseman of the American Revolution, rode again today to warn "John Hancock" and "Samuel Adams" of their danger of capture by the British expedition heading for Concord and Lexington.

"Revere," impersonated by Sergt. Edgar H. Needham of Troop E, 110th Cavalry, started his spectacular dash at North Square at 10 a. m. and sped through Charlestown, Somerville, Medford, Arlington and Lexington, pausing only long enough for patriotic exercises in each community through which he passed.

Revere's slightly less famous comrade, William Dawes, represented by First Sergt. Edgar H. Needham Jr., son of the Revere impersonator, started from John Eliot Square, Roxbury, at the same time and passed through Brookline, Allston, Cambridge, Arlington and Lexington. He also stopped for various community exercises.

Lexington ushered in its Patriots' Day celebration with the third annual reënactment of Paul Revere's midnight ride.

Boston's Patriots' Day observance opened last night when the historic scene of hanging the signal lanterns in the Old North Church was reënacted.

In each town the Patriots' Day exercises were linked with the celebration of the Washington Bicentennial, which included planting of a tree at John Eliot Square by the DeNormandie Women's Club of the Norfolk House Center and of a Washington elm at Monument Square, Concord.

Ely Fires Shot Heard Actually Round World

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 19 (AP)—An echo of the "shot heard round the world," that signaled the beginning of the American Revolution at Concord 157 years ago, went riding around the globe again today—on short-wave radio.

The shot of today was fired by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, and cracked forth from an ancient, long-barreled bayoneted musket used on that historic occasion.

Special Election Sought in Detroit To Force Tax Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 19—Petitions asking for a special election designed to put this city on an allowance of $61,000,000 will be filed on May 4, according to plans announced by Mr. Louis G. Palmer, president of the recently organized Associations for Tax Reductions, Inc. The proposition is in the form of a charter amendment. The election would be called within 40 days after the filing of the petitions.

Decision to endeavor to place budget fixing out of reach of politics and wasteful methods and to establish a tax levy $15,000,000 under that of the period of liberal spending was reached, it was said, following signs that Mayor Frank Murphy and the Common Council would not be able to agree on a budget that would in any appreciable degree lighten the taxpayers' burden.

The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 is now in the hands of the Mayor. As presented to him by the Council it does not balance. It contemplates expenditure of at least $76,000,000, a tax levy of $72,000,000 and a possible tax income of $61,000,000. Before the budget goes to the Common Council for final approval or veto on May 3 it is expected to undergo changes, for the Mayor and several members of the Council have all along been at odds as to expenditures.

The item that has caused the most concern is that relating to public welfare, which has cost the city upward of $30,000,000 since Mayor Murphy went into office. Mr. Murphy's opponents in the Council have pointed this out to him as being a large factor in bringing about the present situation of impaired credit and reduced salaries.

Bankers have lent Detroit money up to the limit allowed by law.

Federal Economy Move Gains Stride

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19—Further impetus to the campaign for reduction in cost of federal government, sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce, has been added by the launching of state campaigns in New York and Kansas, it is announced by Mr. George W. Rossetter, president of the association.

In addition, pilgrimages to Washington in behalf of economy are being planned by business leaders in the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and by a group of taxpayers at Aurora, Ill., Mr. Rossetter said. In New York the campaign is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which has issued a call for a tax conference.

In Kansas the Atchison Chamber of Commerce has launched a series of weekly meetings in important cities and has organized a tax study club. Word has also been received from Middlesboro, Ky., that the economy program had been indorsed by business interests there.

Monitor News to Go Over WBZ, W1XAZ

INCREASED coverage will be given the regular daily news radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News," when it goes on Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, starting Monday, April 25. There will be two 15-minute periods daily, except Sunday, at 12 o'clock noon and 6:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. This supersedes the single daily radiocast over Station WHDH.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts. International coverage will be attained by W1XAZ, the short-wave auxiliary transmitter of WBZ, for those equipped with short-wave sets. W1XAZ has a wavelength of 31.35 meters, with a power of 10,000 watts.

DeBruyn Wins B. A. A. Race; Henigan Next

Kyronen Third—McLeod Set Fast Pace Almost to Home Stretch

By the Associated Press

Paul deBruyn, 24-year-old German, today won the thirty-sixth annual Boston Athletic Association's Marathon run from Hopkinton to Boston. His time was 2h. 33m. 36 2-5s.

James P. (Jimmy) Henigan of North Medford club, last year's winner, was second, finishing in 2h. 34m. 32s. Willie Kyronen of the Finnish-American A. C., was third. A. R. (Whitey) Michelson of the Millrose A. A., New York, was fourth.

As the result of his being the first American to finish, Henigan qualified to represent the United States in the Olympic Games Marathon. Kyronen's time was 2h. 34m. 55s. William Steiner of the New York National Guard was fifth.

On the dot of 12 o'clock noon, 220 runners broke away from the barrier in Hopkinton to follow the 26-mile 385-yard trail into Boston.

Under ideal weather conditions the 220 set out in a battle for a victory which, if gained by an American citizen, would automatically place him on the United States Olympic team. The field had decreased from 261 entries; but all of the favorites were in the pack as it started out for the first checking station at Ashland between two and three miles away. The weather was cloudy and cool and a strong wind was at the backs of the runners during the early stages of the race.

Ritola Out to Win

In the pack were Jimmie Henigan, Willie Kyronen, A. R. (Whitey) Michelsen, Carl W. A. Linder, W. J. (Bill) Kennedy, Karl Y. Koski and Willie Ritola, all veterans who have either won or finished up in front in previous years. Clarence H. De Mar, who has won the race seven times, shuffled along in the crowd as it started out on the highway.

Interest also centered on Fred Ward of New York who followed Henigan to the post last year and Paul deBruyn, the German, who came to town with an impressive record both in the United States and Germany.

Ritola, who finished second to De Mar in 1922 and has not entered the race since, was out to finish in the front in the hope of making the Finnish Olympic team. De Mar, Kennedy, Linder and Henigan all had their hearts set on breaking the record of 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s. for the course which Johnny Miles of Hamilton, Ont., set in 1929.

John DeGloria of Albany, N. Y., was setting the pace as the runners swung past the checcking station at Ashland. He was clocked in 12m. 13s. DeGloria had a 20-yard lead on

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Oliver's Batting Helps Beat Yanks

A double by Tom Oliver, scoring Pickering, who had singled, gave the Boston Red Sox a run in the seventh inning and a 6-to-5 victory over the New York Yankees this morning at Braves Field. The Red Sox took an early lead with four runs in the first inning, but New York tied the score aided by home runs by Dickey and Combs.

Ed Durham and Wiley Moore divided the pitching for the Sox, the latter getting credit for the victory. Oliver, with two doubles and a single, was the batting star. John Allen, rookie right-hander who started for the Yankees, was driven out of the box in the second inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	6	10	0
New York	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	7	0

Batteries—Durham, Moore and Connolly; Allen, Andrews and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 58m.

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BIG RISINGS SPREADING IN MANCHURIA

Outbreaks Reported in Every Part—Pu Yi Worsted in Battle

STIMSON ATTENDS LEAGUE MEETING

Lytton Commission on Way to Manchukuo in Thick of Disorders

While increasing outbreaks of loyalists in Manchuria have brought many parts of that region to the verge of anarchy, events have moved rapidly at Geneva, where the effect of Mr. Henry L. Stimson's arrival at the Palace of the League has been a material strengthening of the action of the Committee of Nineteen, working on plans for peace in the Far East. Change of the phrase "as soon as possible" into "in the near future" in the committee's resolution on withdrawal of Japanese troops signalizes a distinct gain for the small nations in their plea for strong action, and increase of forcefulness in the League's attitude. Meanwhile official information from Shanghai indicates risings in Manchuria on so extensive a scale that the situation is said to have got out of hand.

The Japanese garrison in Manchuria is reported to be vainly trying to cope with the chain of coördinated outbreaks, which appear to be in charge of Generals Ma Chan-shan and Ting Chow. The uprising has started at the very moment when the League commission is leaving Peiping en route for Manchuria, and Lord Lytton and his companions will arrive in the country in the thick of the new embroilment.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 19—Chinese official reports state that Manchuria has been plunged into general anarchy by a coördinated series of rebellions against the Japanese-Manchukuo rule, the outbreak extending to almost every part of north and south Manchuria. The limited Japanese garrison is making frantic efforts to cope with the situation, but spreading uprisings have put matters out of hand.

The loyalists, it is reported, have crushingly defeated the Manchukuo forces in northeastern Manchuria and the retreating soldiers are burning and looting the unprotected towns. A general strike of the Chinese Eastern Railway employees, indignant at the arrest of 40 men accused of anti-Japanese agitation, is hampering the Japanese troop movements.

Gen. Ma Chan-shan and Gen. Ting Chow are said to be advancing to Harbin without serious opposition. The Chientao district along the Korean border is the scene of a general uprising, threatening both Koreans and Japanese, many of whom are seeking refuge in Soviet territory. Some Japanese consuls in north Manchuria have obtained the Soviet's permission to take refuge across the border.

Chinese volunteers in southwestern Manchuria are apparently under single command. They have captured several towns, ejected Manchukuo officials and troops, and the Japanese commander at Mukden has sent his main force in an attempt to suppress the uprisings. Bandits are taking full advantage of the chaotic conditions everywhere. The Chinese unofficially admit that the rebellions have been coördinated as a demonstration against Japanese-Manchukuo rule.

League Attitude Stiffer On Far Eastern Issue As Stimson Reaches Geneva

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 19—Apparently in consequence of the conversations between Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, and Sir John Simon and Mr. Paul Hymans, respectively, British and Belgian Foreign Ministers, this morning, the League Assembly's Committee of Nineteen, working on the Sino-Japanese affair, this evening strongly reinforced the resolution intended to hasten withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shanghai.

This resolution establishes four main points:

First, withdrawal of Japanese troops is to take place in the near future (before Mr. Stimson's intervention the phrase was not "in the near future," but "as soon as possible." His advice therefore makes a considerable difference.

Second, the Assembly declares that its resolutions of March 4 and March 11 shall be complied with only when the Japanese forces withdraw.

Third, the competence of the four-power committee at Shanghai shall be defined as "to declare the moment when the withdrawal of Japanese forces can reasonably be effected."

Fourth, the four-power commission shall be authorized to decide by majority vote.

These forceful recommendations, which go greatly beyond the attitude of the great powers at Shanghai, are believed capable of ending the deadlock there, if accepted by Japan. Their terms are now being submitted to China and Japan by Mr. Hymans, and the League awaits an answer before calling a public meeting. From this activity it is clear that Mr. Stimson has greatly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

WOOL GROWERS URGED TO UNITE IN MARKETING

Coöperation Their Best Protection, Says Corporation Manager

Coöperative marketing offers more protection for woolgrowers of the United States at the present time than it has at any other time in history, Mr. J. Byron Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, announced today. The executive committee of the corporation, representing 35,000 woolgrowers of the nation, is holding its quarterly meeting here.

Low prices for all commodities, including wool, means that independent channels will endeavor to obtain raw material as cheaply as possible and at the cost of producers, Mr. Wilson said, in urging the 35,000 grower-members of the National to "be content at present with initial advances on the 1932 clip and await better conditions" rather than sell wool directly to independent buyers at a cent or a fraction of a cent above the advances growers may obtain through the coöperatives.

Advances are being made by the National in some states on the basis of 75 per cent of the value of the wool, said Mr. Wilson. Advances already have been made on several million head of sheep in the chief wool-producing states. Growers are urged to avoid undue sacrifices of their product by Mr. Wilson, who says that the nation's wool producers as a whole are apt to be forced out of business unless they receive more returns for their efforts.

"Growers will not get more returns if they scatter their clips at very low prices to independent dealers, who are more interested in personal profit than in the future welfare and prosperity of growers," said Mr. Wilson. "The coöperative is making every effort to bring benefits to its members. We do not tolerate underselling the market. Stimulation of the buying public to use wool clothing has been undertaken; better working relations with large mills have been established, and we have sought for a better understanding with all branches of the wool industry."

Three officials of the Federal Farm Board are consulting with the executive board. They are Mr. G. B. Denman, Farm Board member; Mr. J. E. Wells Jr., business analyist and Mr. George H. Thomas, head of the loan division. Mr. Julian Adair of Lexington, Ky., representative of the Kentucky Wool Growers Association, also is here for a conference with the executive board.

Sessions are to continue throughout the week. Six members of the board from various parts of the United States are attending the meetings and the seventh member, Mr. Roy F. Clary of Great Falls, Mont., is expected late today or tomorrow.

Lee Makes Plea For Playgrounds

The need for public recreational centers is greater than ever. This is the opinion of Mr. Joseph Lee, president of the National Recreation Association.

"The gates of the playgrounds must not be closed when the factories shut down," says Mr. Lee. "Play is essential to a child. It affects his happiness and growth. We must not forget the children in these times of stress." Mr. Lee pointed out that, despite the general slump, public recreation activities are being carried on with vigor. "In addition, we are doing a great deal through the municipal recreation departments for the unemployed workers of the country," he says.

"Many of us overlook the fact that unemployment about doubles recreation work in some cities and greatly increases it in all. Some people would economize on recreation, but just now it is like cutting out the oases in the desert. This is just the time when of all times a man needs something that will help him to forget himself and his difficulties."

EVENTS TONIGHT

East Boston Home Club: Entertainment program, "Sings and Sagas of Other Lands," evening.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Annual meeting, reports and election of officers, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Newspaper Drivers Union: Dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Theaters

Opera House—"Countess Maritza," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"The Far-off Hills," 8:15.
Tremont—"Confidential Service," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.
Colonial—"Mourning Becomes Electra," 5:30.
Copley—"Silent Answer," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: First in 1932 William Lowell Putnam Memorial Lectures, "Hyperbolic Partial Differential Equations and Wave Propagation," by Prof. Richard Courant, University of Göttingen, Sever 24, 4 (open to public).

Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Club: Luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Women's City Club of Boston: Final play reading, Mr. Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 2:30.

Annual State Conference, auspices Massachusetts Safety Council: Opening meeting on "Industrial Safety," 10; "Technology luncheon," 12:15; afternoon session on "Fire Prevention," 2; Hotel Bradford, through April 21.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture talk, "Robinson Crusoe, Part II," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Bostonian Society: Meeting, address, "Old Boston Summer Resorts," by Mr. William U. Swan, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "New Tasks for an Old Club," by Mr. James M. Mathews, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Kiwanis Club: "Army and Navy Day," Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Mayor of Newton, speaker, on "The Modern Tendency in Government Today," Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. French Textile Ornament; Paintings by contemporary Canadian artists; Daumier Lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

Jordan Marsh Company Annex, Washington Street—Annual exhibition of Contemporary New England Art.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—The Derrydale Prints of American Sport. Through month of April.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 359 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England Gardens and Doorways.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Japanese triptych prints. Etchings of aircraft by Wayne Davis. Through month of April.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emilie Gruppe. Through April 23.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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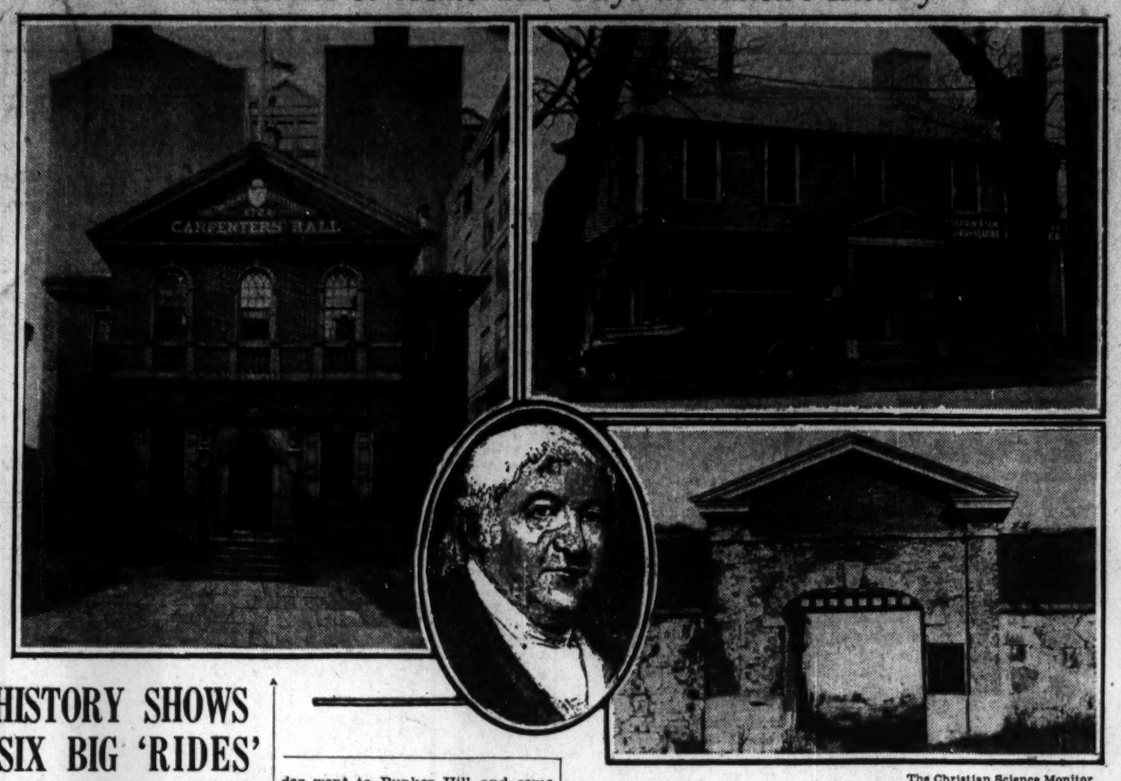
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

RAIL SERVICE ANNOUNCED

PORTLAND, Me., April 19 (AP)—Mr. Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central Railroad, announced yesterday that a new pick-up and store delivery service of freight in less than carload lots would be inaugurated May 2 in 12 Maine cities and towns. The service will be handled by the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Memories of Memorable Days in Nation's History



The Christian Science Monitor

ASSOCIATED WITH PAUL REVERE'S FAMOUS RIDES
Left—Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. Upper Right—Vose Home at Milton, Mass. Center—Paul Revere. Lower Right—Fort William and Mary, Newcastle, N. H.

HISTORY SHOWS SIX BIG 'RIDES' OF PAUL REVERE

Three Philadelphia Trips Included in Journeys of Boston Patriot

Colorful romance woven by Longfellow about Paul Revere's April dash to Lexington 157 years ago has lent the event such brilliancy that generations of readers have lost sight of six other important journeys the hard-riding patriot made in the service of his country.

Only musty volumes of history relate these stories, which deal with prominent events in American colonial life. Almost a year and a half before Revere rode to Lexington to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams of the British expedition on its way to capture them, he set out on his first important ride.

A chief actor in the Boston Tea Party, he had been chosen by the Boston Committee of Correspondence to carry the news of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16, 1773, to New York. He started from Boston Dec. 17 and arrived in New York on Dec. 21.

Called Protest Meeting

When news reached Boston on May 10, 1774, that King George III had signed the Boston Port Bill ordering the closing of the port, the citizens immediately called a town meeting in protest.

Paul Revere was chosen to carry to New York and Philadelphia the report of the meeting and an appeal by Samuel Adams, the Moderator, asking every colony to support Boston in its fight against the act.

Revere started on May 14 and arrived in Philadelphia on May 20. He returned in the latter part of the month with responses from the different colonies in support of Boston. This is ascertained in a letter to the Essex Gazette dated May 31, 1774.

Four months later the patriot again mounted his horse to serve his comrades, being chosen on Sept. 11 by Joseph Warren to carry copies of the Suffolk Resolves to the Massachusetts delegates in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Revere reached the Congress on Sept. 17.

These resolves, drawn up at an adjourned meeting in Milton of several Suffolk County towns and districts, virtually placed Massachusetts in an attitude of rebellion.

Revere brought the Continental Congress's enthusiastic indorsement of the Massachusetts act back to Boston.

Again Goes to Philadelphia

In October of the same year he again was sent to Philadelphia to obtain news from the Continental Congress for the Provincial Congress.

Paul Revere's next ride was probably one of his most important. In December, 1774, the King's Council prohibited the exportation of gunpowder, arms and military stores to America. The colonists at the time were importing practically all their arms and ammunition, few places manufacturing these here.

Upon information of the Council's action, the Boston Committee of Safety sent Revere to Portsmouth, N. H., to inform the committee there of the action and give them time to seize the stores in Fort William and Mary at Newcastle before troops could be sent to reënforce the small garrison.

Two separate expeditions seized all the power, small arms, bayonets, ordnance stores. Some of the powder went to Bunker Hill and some to Winter Hill.

Had any casualties occurred at this time, Fort William and Mary probably would have been noted as the scene of the beginning of the American Revolution, and the date would have been Dec. 14, 1774, instead of the following April.

Although practically everyone knows of Revere's April 18th dash to Lexington, few persons realize that the patriot made a previous trip to the historic town on April 16 to confer with John Hancock and Samuel Adams. This was his last journey before the famous midnight ride.

Music

The People's Choral Union

Last night in Jordan Hall, the People's Choral Union, Mr. Leland Arnold, conductor, gave its annual spring concert. Mrs. Blanche Haskell, soprano, and Mr. Lawrence Thornton, tenor, were the assisting artists. Mr. Reginald Boardman was the efficient pianoforte accompanist and Mr. Albert W. Snow gave excellent support at the organ. The program comprised Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," for chorus and solo voices, a group of solos by Mrs. Haskell and a group by Mr. Thornton, and two miscellaneous groups by the chorus.

The People's Choral Union has always served a very definite purpose in the musical life of Boston. It has consistently reached a group whose enthusiasm for good music found tangible expression in the singing of worthwhile choruses and chorales. By reason of its membership and the lack of restrictions as to musical ability, it stands unique and should be subject to no comparative criticism. Its work last night was the work of singers of varying talents who achieved commendable precision in attack, fluent diction and tone quality which at times became harsh, especially in fortissimo passages, but which on the other hand became unexpectedly lyrical in pianissimo passages. Both Mrs. Haskell and Mr. Thornton were cordially received, and the small but appreciative audience demanded encores from each soloist.

G. M. S.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	60	Montreal	40	44
Bismarck	46	..	Nantucket	44	50
Boston	45	57	New Orleans	68	82
Buffalo	34	40	New York	46	58
Calgary	32	54	Norfolk, Va.	50	60
Charleston	56	70	North Platte	46	54
Chicago	42	44	Philadelphia	48	60
Cincinnati	38	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	92
Denver	36	64	Pittsburgh	36	54
Eastport, Me.	40	42	Portland, Me.	42	54
Hatteras	58	..	Raleigh	48	56
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	48	62
7p.m.April 18	76	..	St. Paul	42	62
Helena, Mont.	34	52	Salt Lake City	44	58
Huron, S. D.	46	56	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	64	82	SantaFe, N.M.	38	66
Kansas City	50	64	Seattle	42	52
Key West	70	78	Tampa	68	80
Los Angeles	56	78	Washington	46	62
Memphis	54	70	Wichita, Kan.	56	60
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Williston, N.D.	40	68

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 19.
B—Maximum April 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:57 p. m., Wednesday 10:29 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 11.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:59 p. m.

City Management Is Technical Art, Women Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19—Municipal management has become a technical art, and should "no longer be a mere spoil of popular elections," said Prof. Milton Conover of the government department at Yale University, in an address here last night, before the League of Women Voters.

"The population of the United States has become so concentrated in municipalities that it is almost appropriate to designate our country as the "United Cities of America,'" Professor Conover said. "The bulk of the inhabitants, wealth, industry, taxation and political control of the nation is centered in the cities of seven eastern states. American civilization will advance or fall according to the contingencies of these urban areas. Hence, the best methods of public administration must be adopted to assure tolerable social adjustment.

"Our long-cherished decentralized authority, democratic freedom, and popular liberty with its attendant comedy of political errors and tragedy of public waste and ludicrous demagoguery must be replaced by responsible centralized authority in order to avoid utter chaos in the administration of criminal justice, transportation, public works, charities and finance.

"Urban problems suggest four different forms of political unification. The first is the consolidation of county and town governments with that of the city government where their geography is identical. In such localities there is but little need for the old-time town or the county government other than to furnish sinecures for political party henchmen. The second form of unification is the regional government of metropolitan areas for the administration of regional needs such as water supply, city planning, zoning, through-route transportation, police, etc. An effort in this matter is proceeding nicely in both New York and Philadelphia, where studies have been in progress under technical direction for several years.

"The third form is the federated metropolis, where adjacent groups of municipalities may be united for specific purposes as in the case of regional government. The fourth form may be farther in the future of American urbanization. It is the city-state such as that of Hamburg, Bremen and Inbeck in Germany. Many of the sectional differences in the state politics of New York, or Illinois, might be resolved through constitutional provision for city-state government in New York City and Chicago. St. Louis and Detroit might do likewise."

BOSTON IMPORTS RISE TO $1,648,764

Value of imports for immediate consumption, at the Port of Boston, for the week ending April 16, made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs, was $1,648,764, compared with $1,399,202 the previous week and the largest figures since the week ending Feb. 20.

More than $1,000,000 of the week's total consisted of raw materials, that entered the country free of duty, rather indicating that demand for raw stocks by American manufacturers shows a slight upward trend. Imports for warehouse during the week were valued at $103,942, against $92,671 the previous week.

Beasts 'Restored' In Chicago Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Many city children, it is rumored, have never seen a cow. But what should that matter to Chicago boys and girls who can see full-size reproductions of huge animals which roamed North America so long ago there aren't even any left to put in the zoo—or in the circus?

Millions of years ago great two-horned animals which resembled rhinoceroses but were as tall and bulky as elephants, roamed the "bad lands" of Nebraska and North Dakota.

Now, after no end of trouble, the Field Museum of Natural History has got some of them—not real ones, or even stuffed ones, of course—but "restorations" of the titanotheres, as they are called. And anyone who reads through the report of the museum's new acquisitions in 1931 will find lots of other intriguing animals added to the collection of "restorations."

Russia Places Ardent 'Reds' Along Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KISHINEFF, Roumania — The Roumanian authorities here have learned from refugees who have fled across the Dniester River from Russia into Roumania that the Soviet Government is removing all the native peasants from a zone 30 miles wide along the Russian border and sending them into the interior, so as to settle ardent and devoted Communists along the frontier.

The inhabitants of this district are not Russians but Roumanians or Moldavians and they have recently shown themselves hostile to the Soviet régime, many of them attempting to flee into Roumania. It is to end this instability and form a fanatically loyal border population that the Russians are carrying out this deportation.

It is a very old European policy. Many minority groups now found in various countries are the descendants of former border guards. Yugoslavia is settling Serbs along its border with Hungary, the Italians are Italianizing their new border with Yugoslavia and Roumania is filling one of its new provinces, bordering on Bulgaria, with Roumanians.

GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS CORP.

First quarter earnings of $166,589, derived from the sale of 6124 cars, were reported by Graham-Paige Motors Corporation. This compares with a loss of $178,523 on 6114 cars sold in the corresponding quarter last year.

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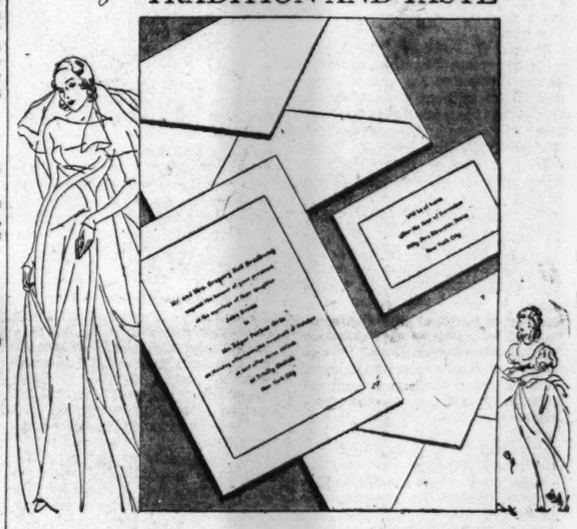

The social accompaniments to the wedding are keyed to the superlative. Brides of five generations have chosen Crane Wedding Papers. Z. & W. M. Crane, Inc., Dalton, Mass.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT ANSWERS SMITH ON CLASS RULE

Says Country Is for All—Reiterates Stand on Power Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19 — A policy broad enough to include "every part of our economic structure," and which seeks to help all simultaneously, was urged here last night by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, at a deferred Jefferson Day banquet.

The speech, which the Governor privately labeled "My answer to Mr. Smith," enlarged upon and defended his address of two weeks ago, which Mr. Alfred E. Smith had attacked as "setting class against class and rich against poor."

His only direct reference to Mr. Smith, however, was in complimenting "his distinguished predecessor" for preventing control of the water power rights of New York from passing out of the hands of the people when an attempt was made 25 years ago to "alienate this great possession to the Aluminum Company of America."

"I am pleading," he said, "for a policy that shows an understanding of the fact that there are millions of our people who cannot be helped merely by helping their employers, because they are not employees in the strict sense of the word—the farmers, the small business men, the professional people."

Makes Power Felt

Help for them, he pointed out, means greater consumption of necessities and more factory wheels turning. This kind of buying power, he declared, makes itself felt more quickly than any other.

Mr. Smith had protested the endeavor "to delude the poor people of this country to their ruin by making them believe that they can get employment before the people who would ordinarily employ them are also again restored to conditions of normal prosperity."

Much of his address Governor Roosevelt devoted to outlining his position on national water power and to a recommendation that, in his opinion, a proper policy "must be a complete reversal of the methods of the present Administration."

Governor Roosevelt said in part:

It was the purpose of Jefferson to teach the country that the solidarity of federalism was only a partial one, that it represented only a minority of the people and that to build a great nation the interests of all groups in every part must be considered; that only in a large, national unity could real security be found.

We have had in our own history three men who chiefly stand out for the universality of their interest and of their knowledge—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt. All three knew at first hand every cross-current of national and of international life. All three were possessed of a profound culture in the best sense of the word, and yet all three understood the yearnings and the lack of opportunity—the hopes and fears of millions of their fellow-beings. All true culture finally comes down to an appreciation of just that.

And of the three, Jefferson was in many ways the deepest student—the one with the most inquiring and diversified intellect, and above all, the one who at all times looked the furthest into the future, examining the ultimate effects on humanity of the actions of the present.

Had Broad Outlook

Jefferson's methods were wholly illustrative of this purpose of government based on a universality of interest.

He was one of the first to reconcile the problems of the South with those of the North. He was one of the first to preach the interdependence of town and country, and he was one of the first to bring to the conservatism of leaders of the eastern seaboard the hopes and aspirations of the pioneer.

He was willing to stake his fortunes on the stroke of a pen which purchased the imperial domain that trebled the size of the nation over night. He was no local American: he was no little American.

Jefferson was so big in mind and in spirit that he knew the average man would understand when he said, "I shall often go wrong through defective judgment, and when right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your support against the errors of others who may condemn what they would not condemn if seen in all its parts." His, after all, was the essential point of view that has been held by our truly great leaders in every generation.

Andrew Jackson had it. I like his blunt statement that "The spirit of equity requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufacturers should be equally favored."

Abraham Lincoln had it. He could say today, as he said in 1861: "Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other. But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face."

Theodore Roosevelt brought home to us once more the fundamental point of view when he said: "This Government stands for manhood first and for business only as an adjunct of manhood."

In the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation. This inevitably brings about a tendency to treat each man not on his merits as an individual but on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community.

If we substitute for the standard of personal judgment which treats each man according to his merits another standard in accordance with which all men of one class are favored and all men of another class discriminated against, we shall do irreparable damage to the body politic. This Government is not and shall never be governed by a plutocracy. This Government is not and never shall be government by mob.

Discusses Power Stand

It is to this national community of interest that we should dedicate ourselves. If that be treason, make the most of it.

It is neither radical, nor a violation of any principles of sound business, for me to state in definite terms that public servants with a proper regard for the interests of the people themselves must exert every effort to restore the fundamentals of public control. And this applies not only in every state capitol but also in the control by the national Government over those great sources of power which fall under the jurisdiction of the national Government.

Those who have read the papers these last few days have seen an example of the vast national scope of the public utility structure. Interrelated companies stretch into literally dozens of states. Investors, customers and management constitute a national community of interest of enormous importance. I wonder if it is not true that even those far in the upper reaches of such structure would not themselves recognize the soundness of national public protection of all the associated factors in this structure.

A very deep study over many years makes it clearer to me with every passing day that where a public service like the transmission of electricity passes beyond State lines and becomes interstate in its actual operation, in such a case the control cannot effectively be maintained by States alone, or through agreements between neighboring States. That problem is national in its scope and can be solved only by the firm establishment of national control.

Unifying by Electricity

Electricity is a great unifying interest doing more to make us a united nation than any other material factor. To control it for the common good requires national thinking by a national party.

I have stated the principle and the purpose of the principle which underlie government regulation of public utilities. Every court has recognized the principle, and it is only in the application of the principle that we have gone astray. The great problem today is how we shall return to a simple, clear-cut carrying out of the purpose of the common law.

My very definite plan has been to invite private capital to contract with the State to do this transmitting and distribution on these entirely proper and reasonable terms. But at that point it became necessary to provide an alternative in the event that private capital was unwilling to undertake transmission and distribution on terms involving only a reasonable profit to that private capital.

Smith Breach Healed, Gov. Roosevelt Hopes

ST. PAUL, April 19 (AP)—Hope for reestablishment of a peaceful relationship with Mr. Alfred E. Smith was expressed today by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York as he started homeward after his first address in the middle West since he became a formal candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

"That is about right, it is what I hope" the Governor said after newspaper comment had been read to him referring to his address as "an answer to Smith which should bring to a close the Smith-Roosevelt breach and substitute peace for misunderstanding."

What Keeps Its Rear End Down?

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

CALLED WORLD'S OLDEST AUTOMOBILE

Built by M. Archille Philion in France Long Enough Ago to Have Been Exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

In the driver's seat is Mr. Barney Oldfield, who has piloted many larger and faster cars. This one is said to be capable of making seven miles an hour today pushed along by a puffing, spark-spitting steam engine. Mr. Oldfield has gone much faster than that.

New York Men Make World's Largest Synthetic Diamonds

Hope to Make Commercial Sizes for $5 a Carat Compared to $500 for Natural Stones

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19 — In this mater-of-fact city of skyscrapers, the days of legend have just been reëvoked by two experts in the field of chemcial engineering, who dipped their ladles in molten metals in a venture that reminds an age of wonders of some of those things which dazzled the medieval imagination—an alchemy of which the priceless residue would be diamonds.

It is Mr. L. H. Barnett, a retired mining engineer, and Prof. Ralph H. McKee of the department of chemical engineering at Columbia University whose names go on the roster dating to antiquity.

Dr. Henri Moissan in 1893 made diamonds by suddenly chilling a molten mass of iron containing dissolved carbon, but the stones were minute crystals, while those of the Barnett-McKee synthesis achieved the size of "a lead-pencil point" and are suitable for use as abrasives.

Unlike Dr. Moissan, the Columbia experimenters sought to duplicate the processes of nature itself. Mr. Barnett's theory was that, "since the core of the earth is an impure iron, diamonds in nature were probably formed through this metallic body having been subjected to high heat, enormous pressure and slow cooling—conditions that could readily be duplicated in the laboratory."

The ingredients for the mighty venture were carbon, silicon and phosphorus—the carbon playing the great rôle of generating the pressure and producing the diamonds, the silicon forcing precipitation of the combined carbon to produce graphite, the phosphorus prolonging the cooling. Paracelsus wrote how the alchemists of old diligently followed their labors, "sweating whole days and nights by their furnaces," and so did these twentieth century wonder workers, melting their iron at high temperature and pouring it, molten, into steel shells for cooling.

"During the cooling," Professor McKee explained, "the forced precipitation of the graphite from the dissolved and combined carbon increases the original volume, and, due to the resistance of the steel shell, produces internal pressure, which, acting upon the graphite, converts part of it into diamonds.

Even as the process within the earth which made the fabulous Kimberley of Africa possible, but so rarely forces out of the natural crucibles the luminous white stones that they cost $500 a carat, so did the laboratory pressure work mightily, and when the impurities had been dissolved in acids, Prof. McKee could report "the largest synthetically produced diamonds the world has ever seen." It is true that when they atttempted to make still larger diamonds, the pressure generated became so great the shells burst and the molten mixture ran away, destroying a quantity of apparatus, but both Mr. Barnett and his collaborator are confident that the process can be consummated successfully.

According to Mr. John Drake, executive secretary of the National Jewelers' Publicity Association, the manufacture of artificial diamonds could never become commercially important because of the high cost of production and the smallness of the stones. But Mr. Barnett, who has patented his process, declares his one-twentieth carat gems would put the cost of stones at no more than $5 a carat.

Florida County Reduces Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Rigid economies have resulted in a saving of nearly 11 per cent in the operating budget for the first six months of the fiscal year, it was reported at a recent meeting of the Dade County Commission.

Since Oct. 1, 1931, a saving of $140,000 of the $1,293,266 operating budget was made. This indicates, it was pointed out, that if this policy of economy continues, the reduction of operating expenses for the year will be approximately 20 per cent.

The chairman was authorized to communicate with the Dade County Tax Relief Association, which is demanding a 25 per cent tax reduction by all county governmental units, informing the association of the savings already effected and assuring the taxpayers of the commission's desire to coöperate fully.

MRS. EDISON PUTS 'CARRY ON' PLEA BEHIND DRY LAW

Bread, Not Beer, Is Needed, Senator Tells Women at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19 — "Be courageous; carry on," were the words of her famous husband that Mrs. Thomas A. Edison brought to the "Constitutional Convention" of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement here.

It is not prohibition that is ruining the United States, as charged, but lack of respect for all law, Mrs. Edison, who came from Florida to attend the meeting, told the women drys. She urged faith and honor for public servants, instead of constant, harmful, criticism.

"It is for us to find the man such as our President whom we can honor," she said. Mrs. Edison held that the country need not fear a referendum on the liquor question.

"When our countrymen have had vital problems to meet, they have met the issue with good judgment," she declared. "If the woman who has always been looked upon as a moral force of the world should take the stand of abiding by our country's laws, many difficulties would be solved. Why not stand through all vicissitudes by high principles that correct great evils?

"It can be done, if women will stand firm and rise to their heights. There would be no speakeasies if some of our people did not patronize them and encourage the breaking of the laws of our country."

If the nation repeals prohibition there is nothing but the saloon to go back to, Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana, told the meeting, following Mrs. Edison's address. Advocates of repeal do not agree on a substitute system, he pointed out.

Mr. Robinson declared that bread, not beer, is the crying need of the hour. To those who say beer will bring back prosperity, he pointed to conditions in England and Germany, where the people, notwithstanding their beer, are paying higher taxes than the people of the United States.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop James Cannon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, explained to the women his stand on the resubmission question and the audience voted to "exonerate" him from the charges of wet newspapers that he favors such a step.

The Bishop declared that he is opposed to resubmission "until the people have indicated clearly in congressional and senatorial elections that the people themselves, not the wet press, not the associations opposed to prohibition, want the amendment resubmitted." His Richmond speech on resubmission has been widely misquoted, the Bishop declared. An attack on the "beer parade" plan of Mayor James J. Walker of New York concluded his address.

Dr. Mary Sloop of Crossnore, N. C., described the benefits prohibition has brought to the mountaineers and Representative Charles I. Sparks (R.) of Kansas explained his bill for stopping alien representation in Congress.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP) — Senator William J. Harris of Georgia, who passed on here yesterday, began his political career as secretary to Senator A. S. Clay. He served as a Georgia state senator, a member, secretary and chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1913 he was appointed director of the United States Census Bureau. Later he was acting Secretary of Commerce, and then chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. He entered the Senate in 1919, and was serving his third consecutive term.

DOMINION SETS STATE WORKERS ON RELIEF BASIS

New Zealand Adopts New Way to Avoid Hardship Due to Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Announcement that the £5,500,000 which had been appropriated for New Zealand's state public works in the current year must be cut to £1,250,000, owing to shortage of funds, was made recently in Parliament by Mr. J. G. Coates, Minister of Public Works in the Coalition Government. The announcement made a deep impression in the country.

For decades New Zealand has been borrowing heavily for state development works—roads, railways and hydroelectric schemes, and the flow of this money into the community has been a large factor in the prosperity the Dominion has enjoyed. But in addition to the economic crisis that is causing the Government much concern railway construction has been affected by road competition, and most of the great national plan for developing water power has been completed.

The Government proposes to put all work under its own auspices on a relief basis. Thus the comparatively small amount of money available will be made to go further than if the men on these works were paid standard wages. Cutting down the public works program means discharging a large number of men, and the Government hopes to minimize the effect of this by treating all the workers as if they were at relief camps. "Until the financial storm is over," explained the Minister, "the work provided on these works can only be looked upon as relief and shelter."

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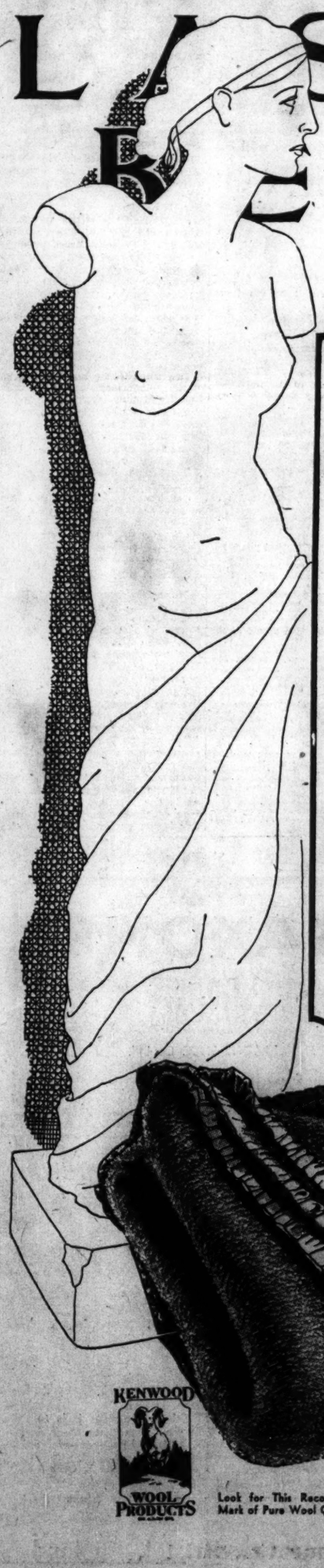

There is in a Kenwood all wool Blanket the master-craftsmanship that adds the subtle touch of enduring beauty. The sculpture of ancient Greece—the paintings of Rembrandt, Goya, Corot, Holbein, Michael Angelo and da Vinci—the furniture of Chippendale, Hepplewhite and the brothers Adam all have it—this quality of Lasting Beauty. For master-craftsmanship knows no limitations of period or craft. Superlative artistry alone is the determining factor.

Kenwood Blankets are colored with the most permanent dyes obtainable in beautiful, harmonious pastel colors that blend perfectly in any setting. Their colorings are enhanced by a distinctive texture wherein the selection of the choicest of long fibre wool contributes added luster and attractiveness. And this beauty lasts. Laundering simply refreshens these patrician blankets. They are heavily pre-shrunk at the mill and the colors are dyed right into the fibres.

Such luxury would suggest expensive prices—but no—these Kenwood Blankets are the soundest economy for they last for years and years after ordinary blankets are discarded. In FULL, unstinted, standard sizes (72" x 84" for full-size beds and 60" x 84" for single or twin beds), your favorite store now features Kenwoods at new 1932 prices. Ask for

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BIG RISINGS SPREADING IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthened the League's hand in the Far Eastern crisis and the way is open for stronger cooperation.

Coming unashamedly into the League of Nations Palace itself, and its special disarmament annex — causing much excitement among the Europeans present — Mr. Stimson visited the Disarmament Conference.

The talk with M. Hymans takes on first importance because M. Hymans, who is president of the extraordinary session of the League Assembly dealing with the Sino-Japanese dispute, is charged with the task of obtaining American cooperation in enlarging the four-power committee in Shanghai effectively to decide when the Japanese troops should retire.

It is being realized more fully that Japanese control of the Chinese ports, which is now almost complete, is swiftly stifling Chinese revenues and in all probability will bring the republic to its knees much quicker than all the battlefield activities of the Japanese Army. Therefore, in the interest of international justice, it is considered here that the Japanese occupation should be ended in the quickest possible time so that an impartial examination of the two countries' grievances may be pursued.

A resolution of the Assembly, now being completed, urges the speediest possible evacuation and empowers the neutral mixed commission to advise the League when conditions are ready for withdrawal. Mr. Stimson's visit to the League's headquarters was unexpected. It was the first time that an American Secretary of State had entered the League precincts. It must be confessed that League circles were not always exactly polite upon witnessing this event. They gathered around Mr. Stimson as if he were a film star.

Only one man—Mr. Karl Radek, famous Soviet editor, who had entered Switzerland by an elaborate diplomatic subterfuge—showed consideration to the Secretary. He gave one look, said, "Ah! Stimson!" and, turning on his heel, strode away.

The American statesman found the Disarmament Conference engulfed in a technical debate over the extent to which Article Eight of the League Covenant—which tends to make disarmament dependent upon security guarantees—should be stressed in the present reduction of arms. The French group wish the utmost emphasis to be put upon this restriction upon cuts, the Russians, Italians and their friends urge the opposite course.

The issue was compromised this morning by the adoption of a resolution so elastic as to be interpreted in opposite ways by the two camps. The American delegation feels that this debate is unreal and unimportant, and hence no representative of the United States has intervened. Mr. Stimson listened for 20 minutes of the debate, and then escaped to the corridors where Sir John Simon and M. Paul Hymans awaited him.

After the meeting he lunched with Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister. He is mingling freely in Geneva circles and really meaningful conversations, and perhaps important diplomatic progress, may now be expected.

Dry Law Improves Japanese Village

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The village of Kawaidani, Japan, during five years of voluntary prohibition, has made such strides in civic progress and its inhabitants have improved their conditions so notably that the community has just taken its second pledge to abstain from liquor for five years.

Enumerating the benefits which have accrued to the people of Kawaidani, a village in the silkworm district, since it took its first vote five years ago to abstain from liquor, the current issue of Allied News, says:

"Five years ago, when the movement started, the village was too poor to build a school for its children. It was $14,000 in debt for education. This debt was wiped out and the village now has a school which cost $22,500. "Meanwhile, since the town went dry, savings deposits have increased $29,000 and postal savings $4700."

Theatrical News

The Far-Off Hills

Hollis Street Theater—The Abbey Theater Company in "The Far-Off Hills," by Mr. Lennox Robinson. Evening of April 18, 1932.

After a slow start, which seemed a shade disconcerting, Mr. Robinson's "Far-Off Hills" unfolded one of the jolliest and at the same time one of the most slyly witty and wise of all the plays in the present Abbey Theater repertory. The author had perhaps heard again and again the old saying, "The far-off hills are always green." So, mischievously, he set out to show how few of us really want the things we think we want.

To those who have applauded Miss Crowe in the rôles of gray-haired and sometimes tragic women, she was nothing short of astonishing as the slim and youthful Marian Clancy, who discovers, fortunately before it is too late, that her true vocation is the strictly worldly one of managing not alone her father and her two small sisters, but a lively husband and a whole village which needs to be stirred into action. As the two schoolgirls, Miss Mooney and Miss Curling were deliciously saucy and shrewd. Miss Delaney's buxom Susie Tynan was admirably restrained and Mr. McCormick, as the lugubrious Harold, showed new powers of characterization. Mr. Barry Fitzgerald was inimitable, of course, as the loiterer, Oliver O'Shaughnessy.

The laughter of the audience was occasionally uproarious, springing spontaneously from the realization that Mr. Robinson's insight into the ways of human nature is as applicable to any people as to those of green Erin. M. W.

"Coast-to-Coast"

Wilbur Theater—Adams Production Corporation presents "Coast-to-Coast," by Mr. Herbert Polesie, a radio comedy featuring Mr. Joseph Santley and Miss Jacqueline Logan. Week of April 18.

When Buddy Baxter, an American juvenile playing in England, married Pamela Hathaway, an English actress of note, he brought her to the United States. One day, while temporarily vocally disabled, Buddy was dragged to a broadcasting station, put in front of a "mike," and told to try to sing anyway. The resulting funny noises, cooing sounds and other products of attempting to sing around his vocal cords instead of with them, brought rounds of applause. He was a crooner—a hit!

Tons of fan mail, incessant phone calls, gifts from admirers soon work havoc with the privacy of his home. Pamela in the meantime is forced to endure this chaos and cannot land an engagement.

Then comes his first "commercial." He is "kidnaped" for publicity purposes, turns out to be serious and he is found just in time to broadcast by remote control from a barn in the Berkshires. He decides to sacrifice a radio career and take Pamela back to England to relative poverty and peace.

But while he is away, Pamela is found to have just the voice to represent "the Voice of English Toilet Soap" and he returns to find her facing another barrage of fan mail, and the chaos of the household multiplied by two.

The plot is pretty thin. But the greatest mistake last night was that the actors played the thing as though it were burlesque, in broad, overaccentuated strokes. They should know that radio is a burlesque in itself and needs only to be played "straight." Mr. Santley did play his part nearly straight and the scenes where the author allowed him to dominate were the best in the show.

"The Countess Maritza"

Boston Opera House—The Bostonians present "The Countess Maritza," an operetta by Messrs. Harry B. Smith and Emmerich Kalman.

Beautifully mounted, richly costumed, excellently stage-managed, with a chorus remarkable for youth, vigor and musical attainments—such is the epitome of "The Countess Maritza." Only the most captious could cavil at the fare provided. The stage at times presented a scene of kaleidoscopic beauty, with its gayly-clad gypsies, court ladies in wondrous dresses, officers in scarlet mess jackets, intermingled with peasants clad in all the colors of the rainbow. All was brightness, gayety, laughter, with the background of tuneful music discoursed by the well-conducted orchestra of Mr. Pierre de Reeder.

And having said all this one has not touched on the really outstanding feature of the show, namely, the dancing of Nick Long Jr., Louise Brown, Harry K. Morton and the dance team, Cortez and Peggy, and of the chorus, which performed with an abandon, exuberance and joyousness calculated to chase the gloom from any brow.

The principals were worthy of the fine support they received. Miss Charlotte Lansing was vocally satisfying, and Mr. William O'Neal was a stalwart hero who also sang well. The Bostonians have made a second auspicious production.

"The Silent Answer"

Copley Theater—Messrs. E. E. Underhill and E. P. Goodnow present "The Silent Answer," a mystery melodrama by Messrs. Roger Wheeler and E. B. Young. Week beginning April 18, 1932.

The story concerns a homicide, the sole witness of which is a disabled aviator. Suspicion rests in turn upon six members of the cast. After various false leads have been abandoned and the alleged criminal, the professor's wife, is about to be handcuffed, there is a last-minute confession and the mystery is solved. As is the seeming heritage of this type of play, the blustering detective-inspector is proved to have been on the wrong track entirely and the familiar amateur criminologist discovers the criminal.

Mr. Francis Compton as Inspector Faucet was adequately bumptious. Annie, played by Miss Helen Ray, furnished comedy relief as the flustered maid. Other members of the regular company brought the necessary elements of mystery to the remaining characters. Enthusiastic applause from a well-filled house followed the final curtain.

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. George M. Cohan is continuing for a second week at the Tremont in his comedy, "Confidential Service."

The Abbey Players' bill for this evening at the Hollis is Shiels's "Professor Tim."

The Domino Marionettes are being presented every morning this week at the Fine Arts.

A new "spring stock" company will offer "A Church Mouse" at the Hollis beginning next Monday.

Miss Helen Hove will appear in monologues at the Civic Repertory Theater one week from tonight.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Geissler.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Detectives "Black and Blue."
6:15 NBC, Job Finding Campaign.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Fred Hufsmith, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Hits and Bits.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Irving Rose's Orchestra from St. Louis; Coon-Sanders Orchestra from Chicago.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Patriot Day Musings.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:15 Musicale.
8:30 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities."
10:00 NBC, "Regimentalists"; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth "Tune Detective."
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Roy Lamson's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Paramount organ.
11:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Salon Ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Lee La May baritonette; band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, organ recital; Francis Cronin.
8:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist."
8:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
8:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
9:00 CBS, Debate.
6:25 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
6:59 CBS, Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
9:45 Time; news, weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnybones."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Concerts program.
11:30 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby, songs.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Studio skit.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Band concert.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—"Hymns of Old."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinee Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; time; news.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Concert Ensemble.
3:45 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:00 p. m.—Debate: Yale University vs. Boston University, "That the Yale Economic Plan for Centralized Control of Industry Should Be Adopted."

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Tafi Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, American League opening baseball game—New York Yankees vs. Philadelphia.

Many Permanent Jobs Are Obtained

While most of the work being found by volunteer workers in the Boston job-finding campaign is of a temporary nature, a dozen people were placed in permanent position on Monday alone, it was announced today at headquarters of the Boston Emergency Committee on Unemployment, of which Mr. E. C. Johnson is chairman, bringing the total number of permanent jobs thus far secured up to 54.

First reports from the various neighborhood work centers located in the different wards of the city were tabulated at headquarters today, showing that in all but five of the 22 wards a total of 167 people had been sent to jobs up to Monday night.

The work centers secured 7792 hours of labor in odd jobs through the house-to-house canvass, entirely separate from the work done at headquarters by mail. An estimated cost of this work is $63,396. A total of 2157 has been enrolled at the work centers. Jordan Marsh Company reported to headquarters that it would spend $6500 in heat control and electrical work that had been held back but would be done now in order to coöperate in the campaign.

Boston Art Notes

Myles Standish Galleries

Mr. Mellsop proves hospitable to a number of artists in the current exhibition at the Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road, at Beacon. Outstanding among the exhibits are the works by Mr. Francis Orville Libby of Portland, Maine.

Mr. Libby works over large areas and small; from miniature to amply proportioned screen does he ply the brush, manipulating it variously. In water colors he shows an interest in naturalistic moods; in oils he applies a more serious note, working in thicker impasto and with more deliberate patterns and color schemes. Sometimes he stresses the decorative feature, sometimes the mood. Whatever his intent, he is always consistent, deliberate, unhesitating. Though he may employ color with some logical plan, occasionally there is an intrusive hue too bright or too showy for the neighboring tonalities. On the whole, however, Mr. Libby's work conveys an impression of careful planning and resolute execution.

Oils by Mrs. Marie Day Alexander hang on another wall. They are romantic episodes of scenic landscapes, capably made.

Etchings by Miss Ray Weiss and Mrs. Minna Weiss Zellner exhibit skillful handling and appreciation of qualities and potentialities of aquaforte. Portraying byways and picturesque scenes of Europe, their work has charm.

Other Displays

Photography, popular exhibiting item of the day, provides the titles of two exhibitions running currently in Boston. They consist of prints made by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Boston City Club, respectively. D. A.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

B. U. FELLOWSHIP GIVEN TO MUELDER

The Borden Parker Bowne Fellowship, the highest honor Boston University can bestow in the field of philosophy, has been awarded to Mr. Walter G. Muelder, student in the B. U. Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Muelder previously received a fellowship from the Institute of International Education to study at the University of Frankfurt, Germany, as an American-German exchange student. He spent most of last year in Germany doing research work for his doctor of philosophy degree, for which he is a candidate in 1933.

YELLOWSTONE GUARDS TRUMPETER SWANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—In Yellowstone National Park a determined effort is being made to save from extinction the trumpeter swan, one of the fast-disappearing native North American birds.

In a survey of 10 states and four Canadian parks last year, Dr. Joseph H. Dixon, observer of wild life in the national parks, found only 10 pairs of these swans, all in or near Yellowstone. These swans winter in Louisiana. Both whistling and trumpeter swans are protected in the United States and Canada. Dr. Dixon believes with adequate protection and study, it will be possible to save the trumpeter swan from extinction.

KIDNAPING TERMED FEDERAL OFFENSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Kidnaping should be made a federal offense, whether it involves taking a kidnaped person across a state line or not, the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, published by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology at Northwestern University, says editorially in commenting on the Lindbergh case.

The smaller the chance of escape, the fewer will dare to take it, Dr. Robert H. Gault, editor, says in stressing the desirability of making kidnaping a federal offense even if the kidnaped person is not taken across a state line. A bill lately passed by Congress, he points out, will take care of making interstate kidnaping a federal offense. In the situation as it now is, hardly one-fourth of 285 cases of kidnaping in 502 cities have been finished off by conviction.

DOGS AID JAPANESE TO STOP GUERRILLAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Military dogs have become popular with the Japanese army following their successful use by patrols along the railways of Manchuria. Trained dogs have proved indispensable in the present guerrilla warfare.

The guerrillas, in line with their tactics of constant harassing in small bands, have been cutting telegraph and telephone lines along the railways, weakening the tracks and destroying small bridges. The military dogs which scout ahead of patrols are stopping many of these activities. The dogs are particularly effective at night.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Nelle M. Golden, Flushing, N. Y.
William Walker, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. William Walker, Haverhill, Mass.
Miss M. Wilcoxen, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. A. Suesman, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. William F. Henning, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Lawrence Edwards, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Edna M. Zollars, New York, N. Y.
Allen M. Zollars, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Louise Noyes, Butte, Mont.
Mrs. H. B. Waruso, Columbus, Ohio.
H. B. Waruso, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Bianca S. Simon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry S. Lanpher, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. F. R. Schepmoes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah Liddell, Newport News, Va.
Mary W. Rusk, New York, N. Y.
I. Oberlin, New York, N. Y.
George F. Bromley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
William Edwin Rudge, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 92 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
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ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
IPSWICH: 33 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
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SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
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CHILD DEFENSE FROM RADICALS URGED AT D.A.R.

Curtis Expresses Hope for Mutual Disarmament by Slow Steps

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—A stirring appeal for nation-wide organization to defend the children and homes of the country against the inroads of radicalism was voiced today by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, retiring president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, addressing 3000 members of the national society assembled here for their forty-first continental congress.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was a guest at the opening of this morning's session. She greeted the women and expressed the President's regret at not being able to attend, explaining that there are more than 100 conventions scheduled for the capital this spring which would like to have the President address them. As she left the stage, Mrs. Hoover was presented with a large red, white and blue bouquet.

Mrs. Hoover expressed a hope for success of the Daughters' work in preserving the ideals of the country.

"Your work this year in building up these ideals is going to stand out in comparison with that of the most constructive years of our ancestors who builded as well as they fought," she said.

The congress was inaugurated last night with a blare of trumpets and a colorful procession of national officers and white-gowned young women pages bearing flags of all the states winding its way through Constitution Hall to the flower-banked stage. Vice-President Curtis and Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, were the principal speakers at the opening meeting.

As an expression of gratitude to the nations which befriended this country in 1776 the diplomatic representatives of four nations were honor guests at the ceremony. They were M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France; Dr. Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, Ambassador of Germany; Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador of Poland, and Mr. J. H. Van Royen, Minister of the Netherlands.

Urging active patriotic service for men, women and children, Mrs. Hobart warned the congress that "on every hand anyone can discover in every state the plot of radicals and international propagandists which react directly upon the safety of our homes and children."

"There is urgent need of unity among organizations of men and women," she added.

The president-general decried the fact that Communists are ridiculing historic shrines of the nation. Communists, she pointed out, are marching into Independence Square in Philadelphia, and are occupying Union Square in New York, a place dedicated to the preservation of the American Union.

Members of the D. A. R. must demand that schools provide programs emphasizing the part patriotic leaders have played in the United States; they must invite school and governmental officials to participate in a "renaissance of patriotism," and must draw young people of their families into fireside conversations on patriotism, Mrs. Hobert declared.

"Something definite has to be accomplished to stem the tide of lawlessness and disregard for the rights of little children," she told the Congress.

Vice-President Curtis last night urged deportation of alien criminals and racketeers and advocated mutual disarmament by nations of the world.

"It would be wonderful," he said, "if the strong nations of the earth would agree upon a plan of disarmament which would reduce their armies and navies to the smallest strength needed for defense, but the fear of offense keeps them from doing so. Unless all will disarm, none will, so we must keep both our army and navy strong enough for complete national defense."

The New Jersey delegation, led by Mrs. William A. Becker, of Montclair, organizing secretary-general, called at the White House today to present a set of Washington Bicentennial Memorial plates depicting on Staffordshire ware 12 scenes from the time of Washington. These remain at the White House as a part of the historical china collection.

Lincoln Linden Cut Because a Hazard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Ill., April 19 — All the world loves a fine old tree. Any doubt of it is dispelled by echoes which reverberated across the country when the news flashed out that a historic linden tree linked with the Lincoln-Douglas debate here in October, 1858, had been chopped down.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams of protest came. Societies which advocate planting a tree in observance of the Washington bicentennial hastened to register disapproval; tree experts expressed concern at seeming lack of appreciation of the venerable linden.

But Quincy loves her historical trees, too. The linden in question doubtless sheltered part of the crowd which gathered for the famous debate. It had lately split down the center and city authorities reluctantly ordered it removed as a possible hazard. With regrets of the citizens, the linden went to the woodpile the city maintains for its unemployed. But if half the requests authorities have received for a piece of the tree as a souvenir are fulfilled, the old linden will not kindle many fires.

B.&O. Sleeping Car Begins Air Cooling

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The first air-conditioned sleeping car train in the world commences operation from here tomorrow when the National Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad departs with all its cars air-cooled. The style of equipment will operate between here, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.

The innovation will soon be added to the Capitol Limited of the same railroad between New York, Washington and Chicago, when the B. & O. will have a total of 114 air-conditioned cars, providing sufficient equipment for all its major trains.

The Baltimore & Ohio will shortly have among its 114 air-conditioned cars 10 individual-seat coach and baggage cars, two lounge cars, 10 parlor cars, nine Pullman club cars, seven Pullman observation cars, 46 Pullman sleeping cars, and 30 dining cars, enough to give it the designation of "the air-cooled railroad."

LONDON ART CRITIC SHIFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif. — Mr. Charles Henry Collins Baker, keeper of the London National Art Gallery and noted English art critic, will become research associate of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in October, the trustees of that institution have announced. Mr. Baker will resign his duties at the English gallery in September.

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Canada Protects Bank Loans Made To Power Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 19—Canadian banks are guaranteed against loss through advances made to the Beauharnois Power Corporation, it was announced by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in Parliament yesterday. Advances amount to $7,951,000 against which the banks hold securities valued at $15,903,000.

Owing to investigation into the affairs of the corporation last year, and the disclosure of political interference, the economic situation, and Great Britain going off the gold standard, public confidence in the project was badly shaken. After the corporation had spent funds raised from the sale of $30,000,000 of 6 per cent collateral trust, sinking fund bonds, it was forced to appeal to the banks for additional money.

As the project included, in addition to heat, power and light, construction of a canal satisfactory for navigation purposes which eventually would form a link in the St. Lawrence deep-waterway scheme, the Government had stated before Parliament prorogued last session, Mr. Bennett recalled, that it would secure continuance of the enterprise, secure the rights of those who have put their money in that management and "take such steps as may be necessary when terms and conditions were fixed as would insure the greatest possible benefit to this Dominion as a whole."

In view of these promises, the Government had assumed responsibility for money lent by the banks. Of future requirements, approximately $25,000,000, he said that the Government would be sympathetically disposed toward purchasing first mortgage bonds to the extent of $15,000,000.

State Department Confers to Shield Investors Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19 — Defaulted foreign securities came under the scrutiny of a group of economic experts invited here by the Department of State to discuss methods of protecting interests of American holders of foreign bonds.

The conference, presided over by Mr. William R. Castle, acting Secretary of State, included Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Pierre Jay, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Charles P. Howland, former member of the Council of Foreign Relations; Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, financial expert on Latin-American conditions, and Mr. Grosvenor, financial expert of the Department of Commerce.

While no statement was given out by the committee, it was generally understood that the formation of an organization is contemplated similar to that now operating in Great Britain. It is a Council of Foreign Bondholders, composed of British subjects holding foreign investments. It works under auspices of the Foreign Office.

The conference, it is understood, was the first of a series to be held at the Department of State, to prevent repetition of the financial debacle revealed here recently during the course of the Johnson investigation. American bankers, the investigation showed, had gone into various Latin-American countries and bid against one another for the privilege of lending money to South American countries. Mr. Castle said today that whatever permanent protective organization is finally established will not function under government jurisdiction.

'Thirteen Very Humble Peasants' Of Spain Object to Paying Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A picturesque story, which has its origin far back in the early history of Spain, has just come to light in the Madrid press.

It appears that about 800 A. D., Ramiro de Leon, King of the Visigoths, gave certain land and property in a locality identified in historical documents as "The Illustrious Ground of Valdoseras" near Logrono in the north of Spain, to his 13 sons in recompense for aid they had rendered him in driving out the Moors. He levied certain fees and tributes on the local inhabitants at the same time, one of which called for the payment each year of tribute in the form of one kilo of wheat, and other produce of their labors.

Recently the inhabitants of the huts which now occupy the site of the ruins of the former Visigoth palaces began to wonder why this tribute, which has been paid by them and their ancestors for the past 1100 years as a "privilege" granted by the Crown, should still be demanded of them under a Republican Government. They therefore got together and sent a petition to the Premier which was signed: "Thirteen Very Humble Peasants of the Village," protesting against the continued imposition of the tribute and asking for its repeal.

The Premier has ordered an inquiry to be made into the matter.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $32,000

NEW YORK, April 19 — Arrangements have been made for the sale of a stock exchange seat at $32,000, up $1000 from the previous sale.

Looming larger every day as the

GREAT AMERICAN VALUE

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ROADSTER	$445	COACH	$495	CABRIOLET	$595
SPORT ROADSTER	$485	DE LUXE COUPE	$510	SEDAN	$590
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5-WINDOW COUPE	$490	SPORT COUPE	$535	LANDAU PHAETON	$625
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHICAGO WINS, TAKING LEAD

Charlie Root Hands Cardinals Their Fourth Straight Defeat

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	4	.333
New York	1	4	.200

RESULTS APRIL 18

Boston 7, New York 1.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.

Rogers Hornsby's Chicago Cubs went out in front in the National League race Monday by scoring their second straight victory over the St. Louis Cardinals, this time by 3 to 1. Brooklyn jumped up into a tie for second place in the standing by virtue of an 8-to-0 victory over Philadelphia. The Boston Braves pushed the New York Giants further into the cellar by winning at the Polo Grounds, 7 to 1. Cincinnati shut out the Pittsburgh Pirates in the other contest, 5 to 0.

Charlie Root limited the Cardinals to four scattered hits and handed the champions their fourth straight defeat. The Cubs took the lead in the second inning when Vince Barton hit a homer. Two more more runs crossed the plate in the sixth when Moore and Hartnett doubled and Flint Rhem, Cardinal right-hander, threw two wild pitches. The Cards put across their single run in the last of the ninth, aided by two singles and an error by Billy Herman. Cuyler and Moore each made two hits for the Cubs and Frankie Frisch did likewise for the Cardinals.

The Phillies could do nothing in the scoring line against Babe Phelps. The big Brooklyn right-hander yielded only six hits, which he kept scattered throughout the nine innings. The Dodgers pounded the delivery of Reg Grabowski, who started for the Phillies, and drove him from the game in the fourth inning. They continued their attack on Elliott, Nichols and Adams. Glenn Wright, veteran Brooklyn shortstop, was the batting star of the game with a homer and two singles. Whitney and Wilson hit triples for the Dodgers.

Walter Betts, the veteran recruit who came to the Braves from St. Paul in the 1931 draft, silenced the bats of the Giants. Betts was found for only seven hits and had the situation well in hand at all times. The Braves hit effectively, led by Art Shires, their new first baseman. Shires drove in three runs with three singles. Red Worthington accounted for two runs with a triple and homer. Wes Schulmerich also hit for the circuit. Sam Gibson, who pitched in the Pacific Coast League last season, started for the Giants, but left the game after the Braves had touched him for nine hits in five innings.

Babe Herman's first homer of the season, together with steady pitching by Ray Kolp, was too much for the Pirates. Herman's drive came in the eighth inning with two men on base. Each club made five hits, but Kolp kept his scattered. Herman, besides his homer, connected with a double, accounting for all five runs. He also hit a single. The time of game, 1h. 13m., was a minute under the previous short game record of the Reds, made on Oct. 5, 1929. The score:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Rhem, Johnson, Dean and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Barr and Reardon. Time—1h. 48m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	x	8	12	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Phelps and Lopez; Grabowski, Elliott, Nichols, Adams and McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Grabowski. Umpires—Magerkurth, Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 2m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	10	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Betts and Spohrer; Gibson, Bell, Parmelee and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Gibson. Umpires—Moran and Pfirman. Time—1h. 53m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	x	5	5	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Kolp and Manion; French and Grace. Umpires—Rigler, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—1h. 13m.

WILLIAMS HOLDS TROPHY LEAD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 19—Through victories over Amherst College in basketball, hockey, swimming and debating, Williams College has earned enough points to insure the retention of the trophy of trophies, a plaque put up by Henry R. Johnston, Williams '09. Since this trophy has been in existence Williams has held it with the exception of three years, Amherst holding it last in 1929-1930. This year marks the first time that the award has been captured so early in the college year, the Purple having obtained 13 of the 14 points contested to date, with 25 points the total number.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	5	1	.833
Buffalo	5	1	.833
Rochester	3	2	.600
Reading	3	3	.500
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Toronto	2	4	.333
Jersey City	1	4	.200
Montreal	1	5	.167

RESULTS APRIL 18

Newark 7, Rochester 0.
Toronto 11, Jersey City 6.
Baltimore 17, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 7, Reading 4.

BENDER TO MANAGE ERIE CLUB

ERIE, Penna., April 19 (AP)—Charles A. (Chief) Bender, Indian baseball star of other days, has signed a contract to manage the Erie club of the Central League, it was announced yesterday. Bender, who was a scout for the New York Giants last season, is expected here today. Bender was a star on the pitching staff of Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics for many years.

THREE MEXICANS CHOSEN

MEXICO CITY, April 19 (AP)—Ricardo Tapia, Alfonso Unda, Jorge Acosta and one player yet to be selected will represent Mexico in Davis Cup tennis competition. All three were on last year's team, eliminated in the first round by the United States.

A. J. SMITH BREAKS 92 TARGETS

PINEHURST, N. C., April 19 (AP)—A. J. Smith of Providence, R. I., shattered 92 targets to win the second division singles in the north and south trap shoot here yesterday. K. A. Smith, also of Providence, scored an 87 in class two.

Mason and Dixon Tennis Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 19—Four Davis Cup players—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn and Francis X. Shields—are entered in their last tennis tournament before the Davis Cup tie against Canada at the Chevy Chase Club, near Washington, next week. All of them except Shields, who drew a bye, got into action yesterday in the annual Mason and Dixon tennis championships at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club here.

Conditions here yesterday were favorable for good play, but the cup players held themselves in reserve. Allison of Austin, Texas, won a 6—2, 6—2 match from Robert B. Lowry of New York; Vines of Pasadena, Calif., downed Armand L. Bruneau of New York 6—1, 6—3, and Van Ryn of Philadelphia won from Clarence C. Chaffee of Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—4. Vines will be making an effort to win his first tournament of 1932 after a half a dozen starts.

Other victors yesterday in men's singles were: Dr. Philip B. Hawk of New York, Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.; Harry Brown, New York; D. K. Bowen and J. D. Martin Jr. of White Sulphur Springs; J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Fred C. Baggs of New York.

Play also got under way in women's singles with Mrs. Van Ryn, Miss Virginia Hilleary, Miss Virginia B. Rice and Baroness Giorgio Levi as the four seeded players. Miss Rice, Mrs. Van Ryn, Miss Edith Betts and Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere were the winners of the four matches played. The summary:

MASON AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles—First Round

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Paul Rusty, White Sulphur Springs, 6—0, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Robert B. Lowry, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

J. D. Martin Jr., White Sulphur Springs, defeated K. Bien, White Sulphur Springs, 6—0, 6—1.

Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated H. C. Campbell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

D. K. Bowen, White Sulphur Springs, defeated J. E. Allen, White Sulphur Springs, 6—4, 6—0.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Harry Brown, New York, defeated Dr. M. M. Fliess, White Sulphur Springs, 6—4, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated B. C. Grant, White Sulphur Springs, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated William Bragaw, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 9—7.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Clarence C. Chaffee, Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. Francis X. Shields, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., defeated Miss Eleanor Dixon, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, R. I., 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Edith Betts, New York, defeated Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, Providence, R. I., 6—2, 6—2.

THREE-DAY ROWING CARNIVAL IN JULY

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (AP)—Twenty-five races will comprise the combination national regatta, Olympic rowing tryouts and people's regatta in the big three-day rowing carnival on the Schuylkill River, July 1, 2 and 4.

This was decided at a meeting last night of the governing board of the Schuylkill navy, the organization made up of Philadelphia rowing clubs.

The Olympic eight-oared tryouts will be held at Worcester, Mass., July 7, 8 and 9, and no big senior eight-oared race will be held here as part of the national regatta and rowing carnival.

The program of events for the three days is as follows:

July 1—Junior singles, eights, four-oared gigs, doubles and 145-pound doubles; intermediate singles, four-oared gigs, doubles and quadruple sculls.

July 2—Intermediate eights and senior 145-pound singles, four-oared shells with coxswwain; association singles; doubles and 145-pound quadruple sculls.

July 4—Senior singles quarter-mile dash; pair-oars without coxswain; four-oared shells without coxswain; 145-pound doubles; pair-oars with coxswain; championship singles; quadruple sculls and 145-pound eights.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	5	1	.833
Fort Worth	4	2	.667
Wichita Falls	3	3	.500
Dallas	3	3	.500
Galveston	3	3	.500
San Antonio	2	4	.333
Shreveport	2	4	.333
Beaumont	2	4	.333

RESULTS APRIL 18

Fort Worth 4, Wichita Falls 1.
Houston 5, Beaumont 4.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 4.
San Antonio 6, Galveston 4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	7	0	1.000
Memphis	5	2	.714
Birmingham	4	2	.667
Atlanta	3	4	.429
New Orleans	3	4	.429
Nashville	2	4	.333
Little Rock	2	5	.286
Knoxville	1	6	.143

RESULTS APRIL 18

Chattanooga 9, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 4, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans 9, Knoxville 3.
Memphis 4, Nashville 1.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS HATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 19—David L. Hatch '33 of Leonia, N. J., was elected captain of the Dartmouth gymnasium team at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday. Hatch specializes in the horizontal bar event. Coach Patrick Kaney announced that George Hahn of Brooklyn, N. Y., captain and tumbler of this year's team, has been awarded the Charles Graydon trophy which is given to the men of the team showing the greatest all-around excellence.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	6	1	.857
Kansas City	4	1	.800
Louisville	4	2	.667
Milwaukee	3	2	.600
Minneapolis	3	3	.500
Columbus	3	3	.400
Toledo	1	4	.200
St. Paul	0	7	.000

RESULTS APRIL 18

Kansas City 10, Toledo 1.
Columbus 10, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

North Carolina 84, Virginia 61.

DeBruyn Wins B. A. A. Race; Henigan Second

(Continued from Page 1)

Y. H. Anderson of Calgary, Alt., and Noble S. Ray Jr., of Belmont, Mass.

Behind this pair in a group came Paul Mundy of Philadelphia, John Ingemi of Salem, Ritola, John E. Holmy of the Boston A. A., Kyronen, de Bruyn, Ansel Lluska of Struthers, Ohio, and John McLeod of Boston.

De Mar headed a group of 15 runners which followed closely behind the first batch. Michelsen was by De Mar's side as they plodded along. Henigan and Koski were also in the pack as it swung along toward Framingham.

Fast Time to Framingham

At Framingham, six miles from the start, DeGloria had maintained his lead and was checked at 31m. 26s., which was 30 seconds better than the time to that point made by Johnny Miles in his record-setting run in 1929. DeGloria was just ahead of Anderson, who had a lead of five yards over McLeod.

Following closely at their heels came a group of half a dozen including Kyronen, Ritola, Hans Oldag of Buffalo, deBruyn and Michelsen. Another group trotted along 15 yards behind these stars. This batch included Henigan, Leslie S. Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., one of the threats to the champions of other years, and Alex Burnside of the Monarch A. C. of Toronto.

De Mar was in a group of four scattered along behind deBruyn and Michelsen. With him were Ingemi, William Steiner of New York and Lluska. The course before the runners into Natick and Wellesley provided a respite as it was mostly down grade and they had a chance to coast along.

McLeod First at Natick

McLeod had passed into the lead by the time the first runners reached Natick. He had a 100-yard lead on a group and was timed in 52m. 13 2-5s. DeGloria headed the pack which followed McLeod. Mundy replaced Andersen behind DeGloria, but the Canadian was at his heels. Then in order came Ritola, Kyronen, Oldag, deBruyn and John P. Connolly of New York. They were bunched together and the younger men were following the practice of such veterans as Ritola and Kyronen and were plodding along keeping McLeod in close sight.

As the checking station was only 11 miles from the start all the runners appeared to be fresh and the down-hill course relieved a great deal of the strain on them.

McLeod maintained the lead at Wellesley with Mundy pushing him closely and Kyronen pumping along patiently behind them. McLeod's time for the 13 miles to that point was 1h. 9m. 9s. Mundy was about 20 yards behind him and Kyronen about the same distance behind Mundy.

At Woodland Park, McLeod was still in front, 2m. 4s. ahead of the record to that point. He was fully one-quarter of a mile ahead of Mundy and was still running strong. His time to that point was 1h. 34m. 3s.

Kyronen was trailing Mundy by 20 yards, with deBruyn close at his heels. Ritola gave way to the German during the grind from Wellesley and was 50 yards behind the German.

Henigan Moves Up

"Smiling" Jimmie Henigan, Boston favorite who won the race last year, had pushed his way up into sixth place and was just behind Ritola. Oldag held seventh place while DeGloria, who had been up in the van most of the way to this point, had dropped into the rear. Pawson passed Michelsen and Andersen to get up behind Oldag while Burnside, who had been tenth at Framingham, was up in ninth place with Michelsen close behind him.

From this point into the Lake Street checking station, McLeod and the other leaders faced their supreme test. The fact that Henigan had pushed up into the leading group from a place far in the rear gave McLeod cause for worry. The 1931 winner had passed a score of plodders on his way up to the front.

DeBruyn Running Strong

DeBruyn, who was running strong in fourth place, has victories over De Mar, Michelsen and Johnny Miles in road races. He won the German Marathon last fall and then came back to the United States to run several distance stars into the dirt. He won the Metropolitan championship last February and the 25-mile race in Staten Island.

McLeod hit Lake Street in 2h. 40s. with a lead of about 200 yards over deBruyn and Henigan, who were running neck and neck. Kyronen was standing the pace which had carried McLeod to this timing station almost three minutes ahead of the record and was about 150 yards behind deBruyn and Henigan.

Burnside followed Kyronen by 200 yards and behind him Oldag trotted. Pawson, the Rhode Islander, had pushed his way up to fifth place, and Michelsen was close behind. Steiner and Earl L. Collins of North Medford, Mass., came next, running together.

De Mar Eighteenth

At Woodland Park, De Mar was in eighteenth place, and Koski was in sixteenth. Bill Kennedy, the Port Chester (N. Y.) bricklayer, who has been running in these races for years and years, was in thirty-seventh place with his gray head bobbing along patiently.

McLeod, who has herstofore specialized only in 10-mile races, was making a surprising showing, inasmuch as he had withstood the challenge of veterans, such as Kyronen and Henigan, and also the test of the long hill. Mundy had fallen a victim to the hard climb and had dropped out of the first 10 as had Ritola.

DeBruyn and Henigan passed McLeod between Lake Street and Coolidge Corner. Kyronen was close behind them. The German's time to Coolidge Corner, 23¼ miles from the start, was 2h. 18m. 10s.

Henigan was 7 seconds behind deBruyn, and Kyronen had pushed up into third place, Michelsen was right behind Kyronen and then came Steiner and the Canadian, Burnside,

McFadyen's Score High in Scotland

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19—The hero of today's goal-scoring story is William McFadyen, whose 50 successful shots for Motherwell Club in this campaign constitute the highest seasonal total ever credited to any player in the Scottish Association Football League. Some while ago McFayden equaled the previous record put up by John McGrory, Celtic, in 1926-27, and Saturday in the very last second of Motherwell's match with Cowdenbeath he did some neat work with his head which put the ball into the net and placed him among soccer's history makers.

But for the lull between his forty-ninth and fiftieth goals McFayden would probably be now well on his way to surpass the existing record for British top-grade football created by W. R. Dean when he hit the target 60 times for Everton in the season of 1927-28. This is one goal more than the highest tally in the second division—by G. H. Camsell, Middlesborough in 1926-27.

In the third division, the highest individual returns are 46 in the south (by Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace, 1930-31, and D. H. Morris, Swindon Town in 1928-27) and 44 in the north by James Cookson, Chesterfield in 1925-26. It now seems quite likely that the southern record will be shattered before the season ends as C. F. T. Bourton, leader in the race, needs only four more goals to do the trick and has three matches in which to get them.

The following lists show names, clubs and totals of leading goal scorers:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	44
James Dunne, Sheffield United	33
David Magnall, Huddersfield Town	30
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	28
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	27

SECOND DIVISION

Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town	33
W. J. Hartill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	28
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	27
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	22
Edward Harper, Preston North End	22

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

A. Hall, Lincoln City	38
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	30
W. Millar, Barrow	29
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	29
S. Baines, York City	25

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City	43
Frank Newton, Fulham	41
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	28
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	27
T. Johnson, Mansfield Town	26

SURPRISES SCORED IN SWIMMING MEET

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Miss Helen Lee Smith of Indianapolis, a 13-year old swimmer in her first year of major competition, scored a surprising victory in the 220-yard freestyle over Miss Lisa Lindstrom, New York star, in an invitation meet at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club last night.

Miss Smith finished in 2m. 44.7s. and came back to take third place in the 100-yard freestyle.

The Women's Swimming Association of New York, headed by Miss Eleanor Holm, national backstroke titleholder, dominated the meet, winning four events. Miss Holm won the 100-yard backstroke in 1m. 11.8s., six-tenths of a second slower than the world record, and Miss Catherine Ames took the 110-yard freestyle in 1m. 04.7s. Miss Susan Robertson won the 500-yard freestyle in 6m. 53.5s., and the New York club outfinished the Illinois Women's Athletic Club to win the 160-yard relay.

The Illinois club accounted for a surprise victory in the 120-yard medley relay, defeating the favored New York team.

1932 AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE FINAL INDIVIDUAL SCORING LIST

Player Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Wiseman, Chicago	17	17	34
Riley, Chicago	17	16	33
McFadyen, Chicago	13	17	30
Forslund, Duluth	14	13	27
McPherson, St. Louis	21	5	26
Campbell, Kansas City	14	9	23
Dunfield, Kansas City	13	9	22
Hansen, Tulsa	9	12	21
Scott, Duluth	12	9	21
McKinnon, Kansas City	16	4	20
Prelesnik, Chicago	13	7	20
Lessard, Duluth	12	7	19
Brydson, Chicago	9	9	18
Marker, Tulsa	11	7	18
Scott, St. Louis	12	6	18
Stuart, Duluth	15	2	17
Davis, Duluth	10	6	16
Goodman, Kansas City	9	7	16
Healey, Tulsa	8	8	16
Lafrance, Tulsa	11	5	16
Leswick, Duluth	9	7	16
Ranger, Kansas City	13	3	16
Williams, Tulsa-Duluth	11	5	16
Mitchell, Kansas City	4	11	15
Acaster, Tulsa	10	4	14
Jackson, St. Louis	8	5	13
O'Neill, Chicago	10	3	13
Burns, Chicago-St. L.	10	2	12
Buswell, Chicago	7	5	12
Halderson, Kansas City	9	3	12
Merrill, Duluth	9	3	12
Moffatt, Tulsa	11	1	12
Sheppard, Tulsa	8	4	12
Anderson, Duluth	6	5	11
Johnson, Chicago	8	3	11
McCormick, Kansas City	7	4	11
Wakeford, Tulsa	7	4	11
Headley, Chicago	5	5	10
Thorsteinsen, Chi-Buff.	6	4	10
Bouchard, B-StL-Duluth	6	3	9
MacKenzie, Chicago	4	5	9
Hill, St. Louis	5	3	8
Kendall, St. Louis	4	4	8
Morrison, Buff-Duluth	5	2	7
Mulligan, St. Louis	5	2	7
Trapp, Tulsa	4	3	7
Donnelly, Buffalo-Tulsa	5	2	7
Creasey, St. Louis	4	1	5
DePaul, Buff-St. Louis	2	3	5
Gordon, Buffalo	5	0	5
Gorman, Kansas City	4	1	5
McLeod, Kansas City	3	2	5
Taylor, Chicago	3	2	5
Desy, Buffalo	1	3	4
Harris, Buffalo	0	4	4
Loucks, St. Louis	2	2	4
Kirk, St. Louis	1	3	4
Metcalfe, Tulsa	3	1	4
St. John, St. Louis	3	1	4
Bergl, Duluth	1	2	3
Armand, Buff-Chicago	3	0	3
Mulvihill, Kansas City	2	1	3
Wilson, Kansas City	1	2	3
Carbol, Buff-St.L.	2	1	3
Langlois, Tulsa	1	2	3
Contant, Buffalo	1	1	2
Coyer, St. L-Tulsa	1	1	2
Mitchell, Duluth	0	1	1
Rennie, St. L-Buffalo	1	0	1
Ferguson, Buffalo	1	0	1
Oatman, Buffalo	1	0	1
Redding, Buffalo	0	1	1

TEXAS ELECTS LEDBETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 19—Roger D. Ledbetter '33 has been elected captain of the 1933 University of Texas swimming team. He is the Southwest Conference breaststroke champion. He succeeds Raymond C. Smith '32, freestyle champion, as the Texas leader.

CUBAN DAVIS CUP TEAM NAMED

HAVANA, April 19 (AP)—The national champion, Gustavo Vollmer, heads a Cuban tennis team of four picked to compete against Australasia in the Davis Cup matches here next month. Vollmer's team mates will include Ricardo Morales, Arturo Randing and Lorenzo Nodarse.

SENATORS TIED WITH DETROIT

Pound Four Philadelphia Pitchers for 15 Safe Hits

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	4	2	.667
Detroit	4	2	.667
New York	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	3	.571
Cleveland	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Boston	0	4	.000

RESULTS APRIL 18

Washington 15, Philadelphia 7.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 14, St. Louis 7.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Pounding four Philadelphia pitchers for 15 hits and as many runs, the Washington Senators went into a tie for first place in the American League race on Monday, defeating the champions, 15 to 7. The Detroit Tigers, who are tied for the lead with the Senators, triumphed over St. Louis, 14 to 7. Wes Ferrell registered his second victory of the campaign, giving the Cleveland Indians a 2-to-1 victory over Chicago. New York and Boston were not scheduled to play.

Connie Mack sent four pitchers against the Senators during nine innings, but not one was effective. Mahaffey, who started, was driven from the box in the fourth. Cain, Bowman and Deshong followed in that order. Judge, Myer and West were the leading Washington hitters. Each made three safeties, Judge getting a homer and two singles, Myer a double and two singles, and West two singles and a homer. Manush also hit a home run for the Senators. Jimmy Foxx hit his fourth circuit drive of the season for the A's with Cochrane and Simmons on base.

Ferrell, although touched for seven hits, was effective in the pinches, and chalked up his second victory of the year. The Indians gave him perfect support in the field and made their six hits account for two runs. Vic Frasier started for the White Sox and pitched good ball until he was removed in the eighth. His team mates gave him very poor support, making six errors. One of Cleveland's runs was unearned. Montague drove in the other.

Twenty-eight hits and nine errors marked Detroit's triumph over the Browns. The Tigers pounded the ball for 16 hits and the Browns made 12. The St. Louis club was guilty of six errors, however, while the Tigers had three. Whitlow Wyatt went the distance in the box for the winners and kept out of trouble most of the time. Roy Johnson, with a triple and two singles, led the Detroit attack. Charlie Gehringer hit a homer. Levey hit three singles for the Browns.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	6	—15	15	3
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	— 7	6	1

Batteries—Fischer, Crowder and Berg; Mahaffey, Cain, Bowman, Deshong and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—Moriarty, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2m. 33m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	7	0

Batteries—Ferrell and Myatt; Frasier, McKain and Grube. Losing pitcher—Frasier. Umpires—Geisel and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 39m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	1	0	5	3	0	1	1	x	—14	16	3
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	— 7	12	6

Batteries—Wyatt and Hayworth; Gray, Cooney, Polli and Ferrell, Schulte. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Guthrie, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—2h. 13m.

Advertising Men Find Copy Growing In Entertainment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—More entertainment than heretofore is being provided in advertising copy, partly as a result of radio advertising competition, declared Mr. Raymond Rubicam, president of Young & Rubicam, Inc., of New York at the concluding sessions of the annual American Association of Advertising Agents here.

There has been a decided increase in comic advertising, he said, while the period of economic upset has undoubtedly been responsible for the leaning toward an economy appeal, so often noticeable.

Realistic photography illustrations, he pointed out, have been in greater use in the past year.

Mr. Kenneth Groesbeck, vice-president of McCann-Erickson, Inc., discussing the advance testing of advertising, said that while a campaign which is thoroughly tested before being used is obviously more desirable for the advertiser, great care must be exercised against jumping to conclusions after the use of various test methods. A combination of tests, each checking the results of the other, should be used before too much credence is put in their results.

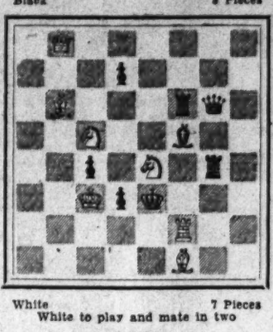
The following officers were elected: Chairman of the board, Mr. Henry T. Ewald, Campbell-Ewald Company; president, John Benson, re-elected; vice-president, Mr. Arthur H. Kudner, Erwin, Wasey & Co.; secretary, Mr. G. Lynn Sumner, G. Lynn Sumner Company, and treasurer, Mr. E. DeWitt Hill, McCann-Erickson.

Members of the board elected were: Members-at-large for three years—Mr. C. D. Newell, retiring chairman; Mr. Raymond Rubican, New York, and Mr. Charles D. Frey, Chicago; two years—Mr. H. H. Kynett; one year—Mr. James M. Cecil and Mr. H. B. Humphrey; board members representing councils for one year: New York council—Mr. Lloyd Baillie, J. Walter Thompson Company, New York City; New England council—Mr. George R. Dunham, Greenleaf Company, Boston; Philadelphia council — Mr. Charles Blum, Charles Blum Agency, Philadelphia; Western council—L. R. Northrup, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Chicago; Southern council—Mr. Clifford Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald Advertising Agency, New Orleans.

CHESS

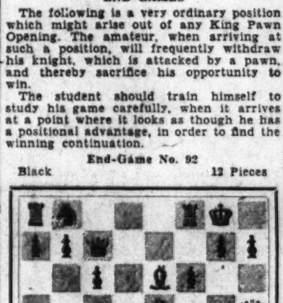
by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1399
By Nicholas Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio
Black 3 Pieces



White
White to play and mate in two
7 Pieces

PROBLEM NO. 1402
By Joseph Brever
Black 6 Pieces



White
White to play and mate in three
From "Problems by My Friends"
5 Pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1399. Q-R6
No. 1400. 1. K-Q2 P-Kt3
2. K-B2
1. ——— P-B6ch
2. PxP
1. ——— Any other move
2. K-B

End-Game No. 91. White wins: 1 P-Kt7, B-Q4; 2 KxB, Kt-B3ch; 3 K-B6, Kt-K; 4 P-Kt8 (calling for a Kt), KtxB(a) (b); 5 KxKt, K-Kt; 6 Kt-Kt7, K-R; 7 Kt-Q5, K-Kt; 8 Kt-Kt6, PxKt; 9 PxP winning.

(a) If 4 . . . Kt-B3; 5 Kt-K7, Kt-Q4 (5 . . . Kt-Q2; 6 Kt-B8, Kt-K4ch; 7 K-Kt5, Kt-Q2; 8 B-B5); 6 Kt-B8, Kt-B2; 7 B-B5, K-Kt (7 . . . KtxP; 8 B-Q6, Kt-Ktch; 9 BxKt, KxB; 10 Kt-Q6, K-R; 11 K-B7!; 8 Kt-Kt7, PxKt; 9 PxP, KtxP; 10 B-K7, K-B; 11 B-Q6, K-Q; 12 K-Kt7 winning.

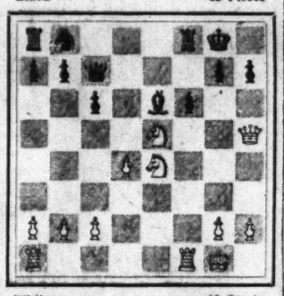
(b) If 4 . . . Kt-B2; 5 Kt-K7, Kt-K3 (5 . . . Kt-K; 6 Kt-Q5, Kt-B3; 7 Kt-Kt6ch; 6 Kt-Q6, Kt-Q5ch (Kt-Qch, 7 K-B7, Kt-K3ch; 8 K-B8); 7 K-Q7, Kt-Kt4 (7 . . . Kt-Kt; 8 K-B8 or 7 . . . Kt-B3, Kt-B2ch); 8 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 9 PxP winning.

END-GAMES

The following is a very ordinary position which might arise out of any King Pawn opening. The amateur, when arriving at such a position, will frequently withdraw his knight, which is attacked by a pawn, and thereby sacrifice his opportunity to win.

The student should train himself to study his game carefully, when it arrives at a point where it looks as though he has a positional advantage, in order to find the winning continuation.

End-Game No. 92
Black 12 Pieces



White
White to play and win
From "Art of Chess," by Mason
12 Pieces

NOTES

In recognition of what Isaac Irving Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, has performed in behalf of the game, through his achievements abroad in international tournaments against the best that Europe could put forward, the Empire City Chess Club of New York has arranged for a simultaneous exhibition, to be given by him at the Hotel Prince George on April 24 at 2 p. m.

Kashdan will make his rounds on the inside of a hollow square, about which will be placed at least 30 tables, the black pieces being conducted by 120 opponents in groups of four at each table.

The Empire City

CITIZEN HOOVER DIFFERENT MAN IN PRESIDENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

White House in 1928. From the time he first went to work, a lad of 14, he has labored side by side with all manner of persons, sharing their struggles and living as they have lived.

He was left an orphan when 3 years of age, in 1877. It was his lot to be moved around more than most children. But devoted Quaker aunts and uncles and grandparents watched over him. Life was serious, though. Chances for play were few, for between working, and studying at a Quaker academy, the days were fully filled. This was stern training for a youth, but it laid the foundation for the earnest thoroughness with which he conducts the office of President today.

As in the case of many men who have climbed the "ladder of accomplishment," what appeared to be a chance acquaintance changed his whole future. An engineer coming to an office in the West, where the boy was at work, turned the lad's thoughts toward an engineering profession. Leland Stanford Junior University had just been established in California and to it Herbert Hoover went.

Acted in Times of Crisis

Engineering and geology were his chief interests, at least until he became acquainted with the girl who later became Mrs. Hoover. The year 1895 found him graduated and again at work. This time with a pick and shovel in the Mayflower Mines of California. His hands did not long hold to that sort of tools; Australia attracted him and there he went as a construction engineer. Not long afterward China decided to organize an engineering staff for the development of its mining interests. Herbert Hoover was recommended for the job. He returned to America, married and sailed for the Far East.

The Boxer rebellion of 1900 caught him and Mrs. Hoover in Tientsin. Four days and nights they, with other foreigners, were besieged by a fanatical horde of Chinese. That was his introduction to armed strife and to "foreign affairs." The world's diplomacy was turned on China as 32 years later it was again turned. But China could not hold him, he went back to California to carry on a general practice of his engineering profession. For 12 years large private enterprises and governments in various parts of the world called him into service.

To recall what happened in later years, especially that period between 1914 and 1928, is unnecessary, for his work during the World War and the years following it are too well remembered to require repeating. Experience had developed him for greater things. Success, combined with the opportunities and experiences that have been his, cannot rightfully be called the success of a merely wealthy man. But Washington does not understand, and not understanding calls him undemonstrative, despite the many evidences of his preëminent regard for human welfare.

Like World Clearing House

How does this President spend his time? Does he enjoy being President? Fair questions, for the President of the United States probably wields greater power than any other man holding public office. To him come the problems of the world. An international clearing office is his desk in the Executive Building.

Six in the morning starts his day. Contrary to reports, he is a sound sleeper. He has trained himself to obtain this rest. Dressed in athletic garb, he and a few friends meet upon the lawn at the rear of the White House to toss a heavy leather ball. That is part of his training. This "Exercise Cabinet" meets voluntarily. Critics insist they are playing politics. But one such morning takes the ambition out of any mere politician.

Breakfast follows, the President reads the newspapers: not merely clippings selected for their absence of criticism, but the full news exactly as it comes from the press. He is not adverse to criticism, but holds little respect for the game of petty politics often blocking measures he believes for the best interests of the nation.

Breakfast finished at 8:30, work begins, to last well into the evening. From the main floor of the White House he goes by stairway or elevator to a long covered walk which parallels offices built during the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt and opens on one side to rose bushes and hedges of boxwood.

Strong Family Ties

Often Mrs. Hoover walks with him. Between them the bonds of sympathy are strong. Occasionally the grandchildren, when they come from their home in the Far West to visit "Granddaddy," trot happily along, one at each side, chuckling at the dogs nosing their way through bushes and laughing back in their own fashion.

Inevitably, the children linger when the door of the quiet office opens to receive the Chief Executive. Cares of state place no damper upon their enthusiasm. They have their grandfather. He has them, too.

But time will not wait, however, even for childish admiration. Affairs of the nation come first and reluctantly the President shoos the youngsters away and turns to the morning's duties.

First, the papers demanding attention: his signature, his opinions. Then letters. Finished, and in the hands of his secretaries, they disappear, and appointments begin: Government officials, correspondents of the press if it be their day, representatives of business, finance, agriculture, citizens from all over the world, delegates large and small. His is an arduous task giving information, listening to requests, exchanging ideas, and grasping understandingly the varied wants of varied persons.

Day's Routine Crowds Hours

The morning passes: luncheon is at 1:30. Guests are usually there. The business of the nation carries on and the luncheon hour becomes just another opportunity for discussion. There is no loitering at the meal; three-quarters of an hour and the President returns to the executive offices.

More interviews, more problems, more documents: work goes on until the afternoon wanes and to the quiet office comes the dull hum of homebound traffic guided through the streets by the shrill whistles of the police. There is no thought for the crowds streaming past the White House, and probably there is little thought among the crowds for the man working long and patiently for their interests.

At 7 o'clock he goes once more along the rose-bordered promenade. A brief nap, dinner. Rarely do he and Mrs. Hoover dine alone. If the meal is not a state function, no uncommon thing is it for messages to be telephoned to Government officials, or to friends visiting Washington, inviting them to come and dine at the White House. Intimate friends have President and Mrs. Hoover; many of them, from all over the world.

Yet, unfortunately, with all these friends and with all the formal dinners, anecdotes about the President seldom reach the outside world. It is doubly unfortunate, since their absence only strengthens Washington's idea that he is devoid of human interest. The public actions and even private actions of a President are front page news, but so hidden are President Hoover's spontaneous impulses by a veil of diffidence that personal anecdotes revealing his friendliness are as difficult to recite as those about a man living in almost complete retirement. Two stories, however, are particularly interesting, for they are not generally known.

Likes Youth's Sincerity

It seems that one day he received into his private office a boy and the lad's father. Why they were there does not matter. Nor does what they talked about have any bearing on the anecdote, except one remark.

Conversation supposedly finished, the President glancing sideways found the boy scanning him with a broad, questioning smile—one of the irresistible sort demanding response in kind. The President gave it. A volley of eager questions followed.

It is not related what the boy and the President said, but it must have been worth while for, as the lad and his father started away, the President, placing his hand on the boy's shoulder, said earnestly, "I like to talk with young people. Their sincerity gives me clean, fresh thoughts for pressing problems."

The President's fondness for children should be understood by this time. In an address at the opening session of a White House Conference on Child Protection he said: "We approach all problems of childhood with affection. Theirs is the province of joy and good humor. They are the most welcome part of the race, the sweetest; for they are fresh from the hands of God. Whimsical, ingenuous, mischievous, we whom they watch live a life of apprehension as to what their opinion may be of us."

Of the second story, it is told that following a White House dinner, to which a few friends had been invited the President and Mrs. Hoover had gone with their guests to the second floor. In the group was a young woman particularly interested in pianoforte. It chanced, as the guests scattered about the pleasant, home-like reception room, that this young woman noticing a piano went to it and thoughtlessly ran her fingers along the keyboard, attracting the attention of the President. What might have been an embarrassing moment became a pleasant episode, for President Hoover, crossing the room, assured her that he, too, liked music. Such generous courtesy she rewarded with a few old-time melodies while he remained near, listening contentedly.

Talks With Fourth Estate

One further picture: the President with the correspondents of the press. Twice each week he summons them to him. Twice each week he gives them "copy" that goes flashing over telegraph, telephone and cable wires to the far corners of the world.

In an outer office of the Executive Building they wait for him. On a wall high above a mantelpiece a clock ticks monotonously. Down a corridor a Negro messenger passes. Somewhere a telephone bell rings . . . strangely far off above the murmur of voices. The murmur stops, begins again, then dies away. Hands clap twice, a door opens, toward a private office push the correspondents. A voice says, "Good morning." The "Gentlemen of the Press" stand before the President of the United States.

He has risen from behind a broad, flat-top desk. In Washington it is the custom for the President, as well as members of his Cabinet, to stand when talking to newspaper men. One may not question the President during a so-called "conference." Typewritten queries may be handed to one of his secretaries beforehand and the President will answer them verbally if he so chooses. Never may they be put to him direct.

Generally he hurries along with what he has to say, emphasizing here and there some particular phrase, and then coming to an abrupt conclusion. He smiles, conveying the impression of a man who has gotten through an unavoidable task and who wonders if his listeners aren't glad. A hesitant pause, the hasty words, "That is all I have today," a suggestion of a bow, and the correspondents scatter as the President goes back to his task. It's a strange, one-sided interview, yet it never ceases to interest.

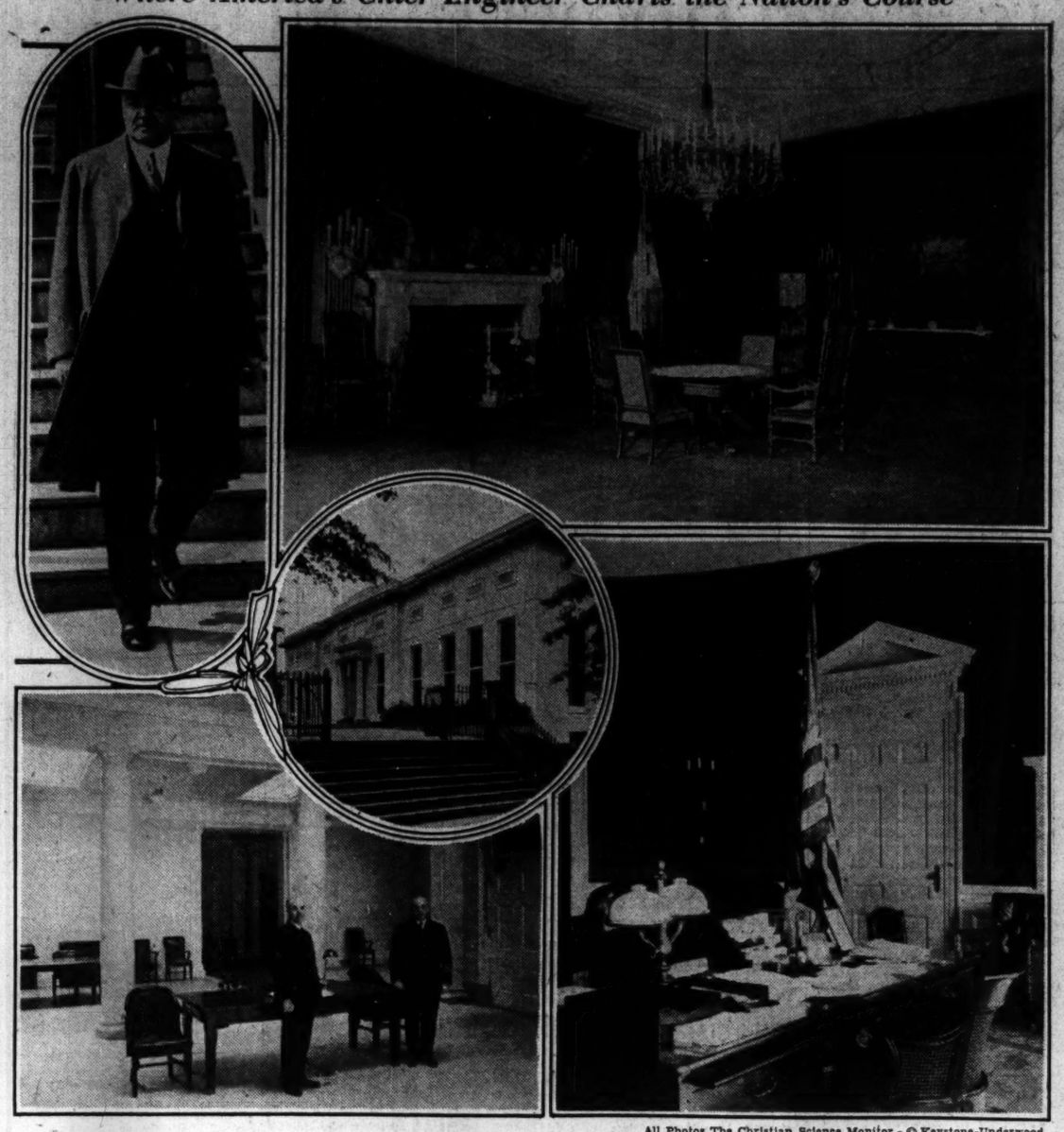
Skillful Fencer With Words

Meet him alone in this same room and the interest is even greater. This time he sits while he talks and no restrictions are there against questioning him. He is an able fencer of words, often chuckling as he turns aside queries correspondents know will not be answered. Catch him when he has a moment of leisure and the man Washington seldom comes close to converses easily and freely on all subjects except those political and governmental.

Does he enjoy being President? Frankly, he does, but . . . could he have visualized its responsibilities when, as Secretary of Commerce, his party nominated him for the office he might have hesitated accepting the honor. Yet, the position has its compensations: the opportunities for doing something worthwhile for the American people, and . . . for the entire world.

Herbert Hoover, sometimes called "superhuman," is nothing of the sort. To call him so is unfair. Anyone who has seen him with his family or has watched him in his outdoor recreations is aware of a modesty and charm which have gone far to endear him to his associates. He has the courage of his convictions; likewise, the capacity for putting them into action. Herbert Hoover is among the most easily understood men: some day Herbert Hoover, the President, will share in this understanding.

Where America's Chief Engineer Charts the Nation's Course



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor - © Keystone-Underwood

SCENES OF LABOR AND REFRESHMENT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

View of President Hoover Taken on Day of Typical Action at Washington. At the Right Is the Dining Room in the White House Where the President Has Breakfast and Entertains at Dinner. Inset Shows Exterior of Executive Building. Lower Left—Waiting Room With Capt. C. E. Dalrymple and Lieut. Larry Seaman on Duty. Here Press Correspondents and Visitors Gather Before Entering the President's Private Office. These Officers Are Known to Thousands Through Their Services Over a Period of 30 Years. Lower Right—The President's Desk.

BLOSSOMS CALL ALL JAPAN TO NATIONAL FETE

Imperial Garden Party Is Culminating Point in Cherry Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 19—War in China has not kept Japanese from observing the festivities of the cherry blossom season.

The blossoms are now at their best and millions of Japanese throughout the Empire are making a holiday picnicking in the groves of cherry trees.

The crowning event of the season is the imperial cherry blossom garden party in Tokyo this afternoon at which the Emperor Hirohito and the Empress Nagako act as host to high officials of the Government, officers of the army and the navy and members of the diplomatic corps.

More than 9000 people have been invited to attend the party in the huge gardens of the Shinjuku Palace.

All guests must arrive before the imperial party, which enters through a private entrance. Military bands provide music and the Emperor, in the plain, mustard-colored field uniform of generalissimo of the army, strolls through the cherry groves at the head of his family.

Guests throng along a roped-off lane and curtsey or salute as the Emperor passes. The procession is headed by Dr. Ikki, minister of the imperial household, who is followed by the Emperor, walking alone. The Empress, the Dowager Empress and the princes and princesses of the royal family follow.

The royal party drives to the garden in American motorcars, painted a wine red and bearing the 16-petal chrysanthemum flower crest of the imperial family, in gold. Tens of thousands of people line the streets and bow as the imperial motorcars pass. There is no cheering.

The general population visits the cherry groves near the capital, excursions running to all the popular groves.

COLORADO PLEDGES 15 VOTES TO HOOVER

DENVER, Colo., April 19 (AP)—The Republican state convention yesterday voted almost unanimously to instruct the State's 15 delegates to the national convention to support President Hoover for renomination.

The vote came upon a motion by Mr. Clarence C. Hamlin, national committeeman. He read a letter from United States Senator Charles W. Waterman urging the election of an instructed delegation.

Domino
Housewife's name for cane sugars
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Suits AND Topcoats
of the Highest Standard
We have adjusted prices to conform to present conditions and yet maintain material and workmanship of the best quality—fine Custom Tailoring—for which there is no substitute.
We enjoy working with Monitor readers and we assure you that we will do everything possible to give you complete satisfaction.
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Tailor—Importer
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NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY
Mount Morris Park Sanitarium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Avenue

Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
TELEPHONE HARLEM 7-7884

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are never higher

CORSAGES that are really most attractive. Three lovely lavender Orchids, $5 and up.
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Established 1879
S. E. Corner 44th St. at Madison Ave.
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Flowers to All Parts of the World
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
Long Hair and Long Bob $6. Guaranteed 6 Months. $5.00

No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric waving methods. Supercurline steams the hair leaving it soft and natural looking. Can GET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer our shampoo and wave set is $1.25
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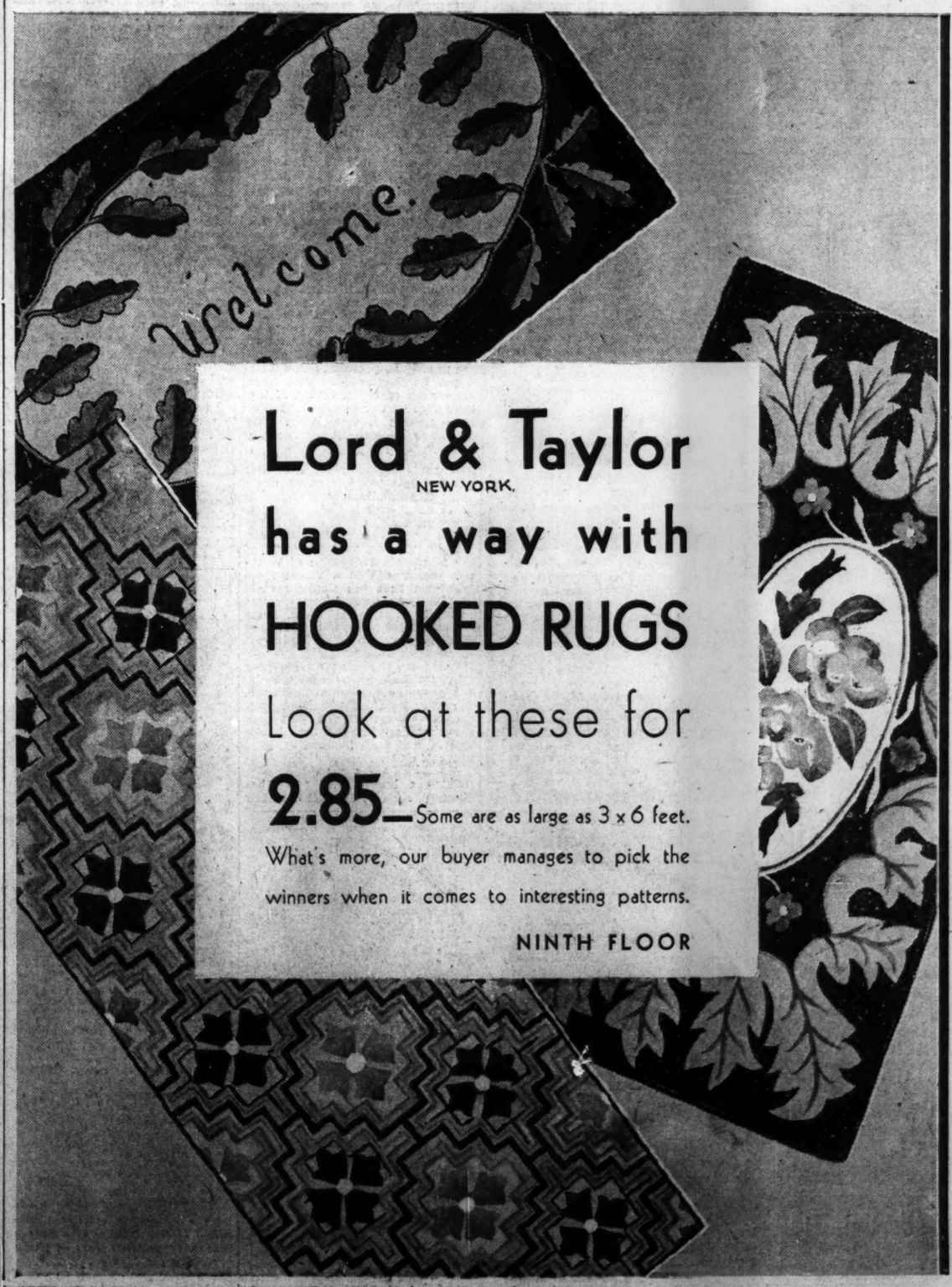
TRADE MARK
Paul L. Gaire, Inc.
51 W. 44th Street 3rd Floor New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8. Appointments taken until 4:30 daily Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

GREY FLANNEL SUITS
Grey flannel suits are an interesting example of the broad scope covered by Brooks Brothers' ready-made clothing. We have in stock six shades of four different grey flannels from the best American and British mills. Furthermore, there are five different models which include our new close fitting, square shouldered coats in addition to our older models with natural shoulders. All models have soft rolled lapels. The suits are made in our own workrooms, thus ensuring our established standard of quality.
$50 to $66
Other suits from $50 to $75
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON · NEWPORT · PALM BEACH
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON
MADISON AVE., COR. FORTY-FOURTH ST., NEW YORK



Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK
has a way with
HOOKED RUGS
Look at these for
2.85—Some are as large as 3 x 6 feet.
What's more, our buyer manages to pick the winners when it comes to interesting patterns.
NINTH FLOOR

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

The Story of a Bookshop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tampa, Fla.

A SIMPLE story, the reader may say, of small-town achievement, with women's interests and activities motivating it through quite ordinary channels. However, the human values involved, the cultural and civic benefits accruing, the record of community service established—these are factors which justify this chronicle.

For background, there is a small southern town of perhaps 2000 residents. Quite out of beaten tracks.

"What do we need most?" It was the dominant question when the special woman-group came together in this little town some five years ago. Ideas were vague, scatter-fire; but a single purpose animated them. It was, to make their own small world more livable, the world of tomorrow a better place for their children.

"What do we need most? Oh, pretty much everything."

But How?

"Yes; cleaner streets, better law enforcement, and more religion, more culture, more of the beautiful everywhere, more wholesome entertainment for our boys and girls; and—and—!" They were breathless from the list, to which all contributed.

A tall woman rose to speak. "All these things and more may be had, gradually," she said, "if we unite ourselves now, strongly and unbreakably, to work towards establishing a nucleus, a focal point, around which may center different phases of growth, and from which may emanate energizing forces of many kinds."

It sounded inspiring, and the audience applauded; but it was just as much at sea as before. "But—how?" was asked.

"Let's start with books," she said. "A reading room at the Young Women's Christian Association, and a few books to sell as well as some to lend for a small fee. We can finance that modest beginning or get credit. Remember, we've a bookless community to start with."

That was five years ago. The cradle was a tiny shelved room in the little "Y" home, in Brooksville, Fla. The books multiplied and the small band of women grew; the rising tide of enthusiasm and devotion to purpose swept outward through the town and beyond.

Within a month or so, the one small room expanded to two, then three. The "Y" having reached the limit of its capacity for housing an infant that grew so amazingly, a sizable shop in the down-town district was the next venture. A gift-stock feature was added. More books, a great many more—and always wisely chosen—were added to the pretty reading and renting section. Study groups of several types began to form, centering in the library. More space was soon needed and found.

The Community Is Refreshed

Skipping intermediate stages, let us draw a picture of the present. The Bookshop of the Tamiami Trail is now housed in commodious quarters—originally built for a motion picture house—on the historic highway which runs through the heart of Brooksville. Hence the picturesque name, officially taken on the last removal. The large room, or store, to the front, is lined with handsome and valuable books, which are for sale. These include many hundreds of volumes representing the latest and most distinguished literature of our day, and also a selection of classical works. Interspersed is an assortment of gift wares, featuring particularly ceramics from China, Japan and other Oriental countries, and Europe and America.

To the rear are found pleasant reading rooms and classrooms, while a diningroom offers refreshment. In the extreme rear is a shop for certain phases of manual training.

With so much practical sense have the women managed this enterprise that even through these years of economic stringency the income from book sales and rentals, profits on gift wares, etc., has been sufficient to pay all expenses—rent, publishers' bills, clerical force and the financing of a circulating library system for the rural schools of the county.

There has even been a margin which has gone to the "Y" for support of other philanthropies.

The various classes and study groups centering here have seemed to grow spontaneously from the central nucleus. There sprang first small classes in English; then groups for literary discussion, which quickly developed into study circles. Classes in Spanish were popular from the first, for there are many Spaniards in the State, and South American trade claims consideration from the town's boys. Astronomy and other natural science groups have now grown to importance. Manual training is popular and shows a slant toward arts and crafts.

The junior groups in all these divisions have met with special encouragement from the first, and care has been taken to provide competent leadership. The junior shelves in the library are extensively and wisely stocked.

An investment was made some time ago in the form of hundreds of adjustable chairs, enabling the management, at short notice, to convert the store into a lecture hall. Here are held many valuable conferences.

If the reader inquires as to the identity of the woman of clear vision, practicality, and energizing force, thrust by the occasion into leadership of a leaderless yet devoted little band, it may be stated that she has many times led to victory forlorn causes—as well as great ones—this is Margaret Dreier Robins. National and also international civic victories may be scored to her credit.

House-to-House Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

Chicago

BESIDES setting forth the advantages of her own chosen vocation of house-to-house selling, Mrs. Dexter has some suggestions to offer to women who sell. Sincerity, she says, is one of the first requisites of success. "Scientific selling admits of no objections." In other words, the woman who sells an article must thoroughly believe in it herself and also in the organization which she represents. The article must have actual value back of it, and the organization and its basis of operation must be correct. This faith of itself begets enthusiasm, which is also a great asset in selling. Courage springs from the desire to render unselfish service and sustains one in the face of rebuffs, which usually are the result of ignorance on the part of the customer. Fear and timidity flee before sustained courage. "Gentleness and affability win at last," says Shakespeare, and kitchen and front doors alike will open to the one who persistently maintains her ground.

How should one make her first approach when the door is opened and her prospect appears?

Professional Presence

"Approach your customer as if you were making a social call," advised Mrs. Dexter. "You are not there to cringe or beg or to be apologetic either about yourself or your wares. You stand on terms of equality with the one in front of you for each has a loving service to render to the other. This at once lifts the transaction into the realm where dignity, courtesy and good breeding are in evidence. You may further embellish it with warmth, geniality and good humor but you can never afford to lose sight of the fact that your own dignity is worthy of consideration."

House-to-house selling offers unlimited opportunities for progress. Among qualities that promote advancement dependability stands high. Both back-door and front-door selling may lead to undreamed-of chances for promotion. Reputable concerns that employ representatives to canvass the country for them are always delighted to find women competent enough to be made executive or branch managers who have served their apprenticeship in the field.

Just one word regarding high pressure salesmanship.

"This is obsolete with good companies," Mrs. Dexter said.

A sales person should not want to sell to anyone who for any legitimate reason does not want or need her article or who cannot afford to buy it. To try to force a sale under such circumstances is neither an honest nor a worthy business transaction. Real initiative in selling lies in finding those who wish and need the article and who are in a position to buy.

Got Over Opposition

Mrs. Dexter herself was at one time positively opposed to direct selling. However, she was willing to overcome her aversion and to try it out when the chance to advance and the financial possibilities were pointed out to her soon after she entered the business world. She has never regretted taking this step. Her progress has been outstanding. Today she is the Chicago sales manager for a large nationally known publishing house of high ethical standards. For a number of years her work has included employing and training approximately 2000 women. They are finding their way into this activity from many walks in life. Stenographers, teachers, office women, retail sellers, professional women, mothers and others without previous business training, some of high social standing, are attending her classes and are becoming successful direct sellers.

Although the women Mrs. Dexter is employing are required to have at least a high school education because of the type of organization that they represent, the fundamentals which she sets forth can be profitably applied to any line of direct selling. The qualifications for success are high whatever the article handled may be. However, none of them are dependent on intellectual attainments but all may be cultivated by any women who desires to enter a field where there is room all the way up on every rung of the ladder.

Mrs. Dexter has recently given a series of talks before both men's and women's organizations in which she sets forth the ethical side of salesmanship, the possibilities offered by direct selling today and the splendid fruitage that results from constructive thinking.

[The first installment of this article was published April 12.]

The Christian Science Monitor

Tsianina, American Indian Singer and Composer Whose Engagements Have Taken Her to Several European Countries and to Many Cities in the United States.

Tsianina and Indian Music

By RUTH LAUGHLIN BARKER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, New Mexico

THE American Indian with his arts and traditions is coming into his own. He is regarded as a fruitful part of our varied American life.

Even in the difficult field of music, Indian melody is taking its place. No one is more pleased with this response than Tsianina. Because of the rare quality of her voice in singing Indian songs and because of her devotion to the cause of her race, she was enabled to become a pioneer in bringing this music before the world.

Born in Oklahoma, Tsianina is proud of belonging to the Five Nations, being of full-blooded Creek and Cherokee stock. As a small girl she showed an aptitude for music, and after studying in the Government schools, she moved to Denver, Colo., with her family. She met Cadman there, who was studying and writing Indian music. With the help of Mrs. Laurence Phipps of Denver, Tsianina was able to continue her studies in the United States and Europe. Concerts in Europe brought her fame, for there was a quick response in Italy, Russia and France to American Indian music sung by an American Indian girl.

Civic Activities

Since returning to the United States, she has zigzagged across the continent each year on successful concert tours. Between tours she now makes her home in Chicago, where she is in constant demand for Indian programs in connection with the Indian Welfare Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Tsianina is one of the charter members and president of the only all-Indian group of women which belongs to the General Federation. Though they are all living in Chicago, the 15 members represent 15 different tribes. Their special work concerns Indian mothers and they have contributed more than 1000 pieces of baby clothes to reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Besides the charter group they have organized 18 junior groups of Indian women in different parts of the United States.

On Sept. 25, 1931—Indian Day in Illinois—Tsianina and other Indian women opened the American Indian Shop in Chicago. For the first time Indians organized and sold the arts and crafts made by members of their race in the different states. As a co-operative concern it has been successful for all participants.

"The Original Socialists"

"Please don't call me Princess," she laughed, when someone thus addressed her. "Publicity men tacked that title on years ago. I appreciate all that people mean when the wish to honor my race in this way, but Indians do not have titles. All Indians are equal, for you know we are the original American socialists. We do not even have the prefix of Mr. and Mrs. before our names. Tsianina means wild flower and I like to be called that."

She prefers to wear the Indian costume and has adapted it to her work. Made of brown buckskin for everyday use and soft white deerhide for evening, it is fitted closely about the hips and has long, graceful fringe over the skirt. Some of the costumes are embroidered with quill work, others with beads. She wears strings of turquoise, coral and silver beads and over her forehead and heavy black hair, a wide beaded band. Her high cheek bones, dark eyes and skin give her the characteristic beauty of her race.

"What do you think of the future of Indian music?" I asked her.

"It is still in the experimental stage," she answered. "How much development it can withstand remains to be seen. But since it is the expression of a people in the different phases of their emotional life, I think it is worthy of development. Indians sing on every occasion. The girls sing as they grind their corn, the boys have appropriate melodies for their activities. Mothers croon lullabies as they put their babies to sleep.

"Music, as we know it today, has come from the elaboration of primitive melodies. Take the great modern Russian composers, for example. Their compositions have been based on simple peasant songs which are a part of the people. They express grief, joy, sadness, defiance. That is what Indian music should do—express all the emotions our race has gone through."

"But the Indian scale is so different from the white man's," I questioned. "Doesn't the music lose much of its original character in being changed to suit our instruments?"

"Of course it does," Tsianina agreed. "It has to, for the Indian did not compose his songs for the piano or orchestra. But neither is any other primitive music so composed. In order to use it today we have to modify and alter it. There is, of course, always the possibility of overidealizing it when that change is attempted.

"A great deal of material on Indian music has been collected, but so far we have only skimmed the cream of a rich field. I hope some day that an Indian will write a great Indian opera. Only a member of the race can have the fundamental feelings which give significance and character. Americans and Europeans can seldom understand, for instance, the deep religious training of an Indian, which is so large a part of his life."

"How do Europeans like Indian music?"

"They accept it wholly and without criticism. They look upon the Indian as an individual of an acient civilization whose art deserves recognition. Americans are coming to value Indian culture. It is being accepted now as an enrichment of American life."

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE attention of club women in New Jersey was recently attracted by an exhibit of objects of beauty costing not more than 10 cents, which was arranged by the Newark Museum, and placed on view in its main gallery. The New Jersey Club Woman says that 46 items, including glass, pottery, textiles, brass, toys and books, all purchased recently in shops in Newark and New York, were included in the exhibit.

The objects were selected to illustrate the much-quoted statement of John Cotton Dana, that beauty has no relation to age, rarity or price.

The museum presented the exhibit because it believes, in the words of its first director, that "it is part of a museum's business to call attention to simplicity, charm and beauty in the humblest objects and most inexpensive of useful things. If the decoration of our homes is good it is so because it was chosen with skill, not because it cost much money."

* * *

Women's clubs have outstanding achievements to their credit along many different lines, but perhaps in no one endeavor is their record so remarkable as in that of establishing and maintaining libraries. Mrs. William T. Coe, past president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, said in a recent radio broadcast that the women's clubs of Minnesota started three-fourths of the libraries in that State. There are at present 25 libraries in Minnesota partly supported and managed by women's clubs.

When one looks at an imposing Carnegie building or observes the efficiency of a well-trained librarian, the Minnesota Club Woman asks that it be remembered that very many such services had their inception in, and were fostered by, local women's clubs.

* * *

Often a library with small beginnings, such as the gift of a few hundred books and subscriptions to a very meager list of magazines, has grown into an adequate community service, and this in turn has inspired a near-by community to undertake a like project. This exemplifies what the New Jersey Club Woman, in an editorial, calls "Neighborliness for Clubs." This editorial calls the attention of women to the truth that there are many opportunities for clubs as well as individuals to show a neighborly spirit. It says that sometimes a co-operative piece of work may be done by several clubs in near-by communities or in the same city which, because of the power in numbers, will be much more effective than the result of each separate unit working toward the same goal but each in its own way.

The editorial closes with these words: "Right now clubs are wanting to have some kind of celebration of the Washington Bicentennial. Some of these programs are elaborate, some more simple; for many costumes have been made to be worn but once and put away in the attic. The minuet your club members danced, the simple play of colonial days you may have prepared, would make a gala program for another club.

Let's be neighborly."

Education in a Retail Store

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"YES, yes—Miss Pendleton's office—Miss Pendleton speaking. Want to see me in 10 minutes? Why, that will be delightful! Come right along."

The receiver was replaced and Miss Dorothy S. Pendleton, staff-training director at Messrs Harrods, leaned back in her chair.

"Ten minutes," she remarked, "is apparently to define the limits of our conversation—let's go ahead. You want to know something about staff training in a great retail store?"

Miss Pendleton is doing what, to Europe, is still something of a novelty. Seventeen years ago she took up the study of staff training in the store of Wm. Filene & Sons in Boston, Mass., and 13 years later, having worked both in Boston and in Baltimore, she was recommended to Messrs. Harrods in London, and came over to launch a system of training among the 7000 employees.

Four years of hard work have seen her system established, and so well established that those responsible for some of the great stores of Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen and elsewhere have not been able to resist the temptation of visiting London in order to take a look at it.

The Christian Science Monitor
Miss Dorothy S. Pendleton, Staff-Training Director at Messrs. Harrods.

One Factor Neglected

"A store is a little world in itself," says Miss Pendleton, "and a little world in which are reflected many of the things of the greater outside world—the silks and jewels of the Far East; the glass and the embroideries of the nearer countries of Europe; the toys of Germany; the gowns and the hats of France; the fabrics and china of England. It is, too, a reflection in miniature of the human faults and failings, and the human virtues, which go to make up the big world.

"Once upon a time"—she leaned forward and, picking up a pencil, drew small patterns with it upon the corner of her blotter—"once upon a time, and it was not a very far-away time either, men went to shop by means of barter. Did you know, by the way," she glanced up smiling, "that England invented the word 'shop'?

"Gradually this shopping became the regular exchange of goods for money. Then came the merchant with his shopping of foreign goods and, trade establishing itself, the absorbing art of advertising came in, and then competition.

"The process became very thrilling. But there was something not quite satisfactory about it, and that something was the lack of an appreciation of the human element. No good, you know, trying to work a big machine unless the human part of it is working with you!"

A Community Established

Miss Pendleton, during the past four years, has been caring for the human part of the machine. No young boy or girl—or older person, for that matter—begins work in this store without going through a thorough training by which he is brought to understand not only the mere technicalities of his own particular job but the wider technicalities of store citizenship as well.

Nor is he left there. Staff meetings, departmental meetings, demonstrations, lectures go on daily and weekly, year in, year out. Schemes are set in motion, information is distributed, store tours arranged. Each member of the great staff is led to feel the enthusiasm of being part of an organization upon which he can himself exert an influence.

"Pumping out method—pumping back criticism," said Miss Pendleton, still drawing with her pencil. "Trying to centralize things; trying to form channels through the heart of each of the 200 departments so that individual fault-finding may be reduced to a minimum, and general suggestions may filter through without appearing personal.

"Did you ever hear of the little boy who looked up from between the skyscrapers of New York and thought how small a thing the sky was? That is just the feeling of the newcomer to a great store.

"It is our job to dispel it. Somebody said once that 'service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy on this earth. Staff training pays its rent in its effect upon the turnover of an immense business, an effect which comes through the educated interest of its people and their desire to form a live part of the great machine."

A Household Necessity

Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a *sifting machine*. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operates—quickly—easily. Permits constant stirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts contents twice. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy baking. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. At dealer's or postpaid for **$1.00**

MEETS-A-NEED MFG. COMPANY
151 Hanford Street, Seattle, Washington

DRY CLEANER
add to Naphtha or gasoline—no rinsing.
RUG CLEANER
Upholstering, Woodwork, Painted Walls.
SPOT REMOVER
Does not harm fabric—removes Ink.
JEWELRY CLEANER
makes jewelry brilliant, like new. $1.40 value—all four for $1.00, post paid.
$1
Representatives Wanted
NA VO CHEMICAL CO.
507 Interstate Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

EXCELLENT EARNINGS
In This Unique Service
Unique type of service involving salesmanship with excellent commissions and guarantee is offered well-bred, Christian woman, 25-45. One with church experience preferred. Write fully for personal interview.
JOHN RUDIN & CO., Inc.
1018 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Pure and Clean

SCIENTIFIC tests by the Agricultural Department of Minnesota give Monarch Corn and Peas canned in that State a grade of 100. No higher rating for purity and cleanliness of products is possible.

Isn't it worth while to shop for canned vegetables put up in these spotless plants? Especially when they cost you no more than untested and uninspected varieties?

Sold and guaranteed by 50,000 Independent Grocers.

MONARCH
Super-Quality FOODS

JOAN: I could cry . . . married only a month and look at my "dishpan" hands—red as beets . . .
DORIS: It's your own fault, honey!
JOAN: But I have to do dishes . . .
DORIS: Your hands needn't show it! I use Lux for my dishes and my hands are as pretty as when I was married—two years ago! And the cost is a joke—less than 1¢ a day.
LUX for dishes

Youthful Hair

Soft, Silky, Lustrous

Keep It So by Famous

HARPER METHOD

Keep your hair alive with shimmering beauty, soft as silk, and ever youthful, with famous Harper Method Preparations.

Dull and lifeless hair awakes to amazing new loveliness when you visit one of the 900 famous Harper Method Salons throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. (See your local telephone book for nearest Salon.)

Harper Method Preparations for hair and complexion are obtainable for home use at all Salons and leading department stores, at moderate cost.

Try This New Shampoo!

Generous bottle of new liquid Shampoo will be sent for 10c for packing and mailing, together with Salon Directory and personal reply to any beauty questions you ask about your hair or complexion. Send today, Martha Matilda Harper, Inc., Suite 1035-M, 1233 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

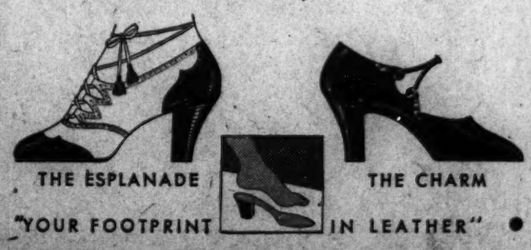
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement — please mention the Monitor.

Matrix Shoes

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

THE TREVOR

You can have the *double* joy of wearing what's smart and what's comfortable, too! They wear the look of the world of fashion, these Matrix Shoes—in happy harmony with the new fabrics, the new colors and the new lines. And what's more, they'll walk on friendly terms with your feet, too, from the very first day because the moulded sole—exclusive with Matrix—makes each shoe you choose actually "Your Footprint in Leather". For our new Fashion Announcement, please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., Matrix Style Studios 47 W. 34th Street, New York City.



THE ESPLANADE THE CHARM

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Set the house in tune *with Spring*

SPRING brings scores of tasks to the home. It is the season for a general tuning-up from attic to cellar. There are repairs and improvements to be made and a check-up on renewals is in order.

Now, perhaps more than ever, you will appreciate the helpful ideas offered you by the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell you where to buy paints of all kinds, slip-covers and porch furniture—where to get housecleaning supplies — where to have your blankets, upholstery or rugs cleansed—where to hire the services of carpenter, painter, or furniture mover.

Whatever your needs, look first to the advertisements for an answer. Like other Monitor readers, you will find them helpful guides to wise and happy shopping.

THE HOME FORUM

Spanish Gardens

ALL Andalucia is a garden," a famous poet once said to me; and, while agreeing with him, I had to remind him that there are certain parts of it more beautiful than others. Seville and its surrounding environs contain natural gardens which made such an impression on the Moors, who lived there in the fourteenth century, that they made songs and poems about them which are still remembered and sung in Morocco today.

These gardens still exist—modernized, more formal and cultivated, perhaps—but still inspiring songs and poems. One of the most lovely is the garden lying just outside the town, called the Park of Marie Louise. Its avenues are shady and scented; acacia, oranges, syringa, pomegranate, all have place here, and the walks are lined with tiny hedges of monthly roses, those pale pink roses that flower so freely. Every morning the gardeners sweep up the fallen leaves into rosy heaps, and every afternoon the hedge is just as full as ever of blossom. There are great shady plane trees and cypress, and here, too, are lovely water gardens; one in particular I liked specially to go to was a large still pool, inclosed in stone terraces and surrounded by a large pergola. The terraces are paved and ornamented with azulejos and have seats let into the stone walls. At one end the pergola is completely overgrown with masses of red and white roses—about six large trees, I think—at any rate, they cover not only the roof but the outside of the pergola entirely. The other end was roofed and walled in the same fashion with wistaria, the long trails hanging like enormous colored tassels through the roof, while the sides were masses of different kinds of roses, creepers, tea roses; those heavy scented deep yellow roses and the white nephitos rose.

Farther on there is another water garden, a series of pools and the little water falls running through sunk grass lawns bordered with hedges of trimmed yew, cut into green battlements, gateways and all sorts of fantastic figures. There are innumerable shady seats and little arbors; and here one can sit through long sunny afternoons, listening to the trickling and falling of water, that delicious sound which the Moors held was a necessary adjunct of the perfect garden.

But it is the Gardens of the Alcazar that I find most enchanting. Here I have spent many sunny days, reveling in their beauty and visualizing some of the strange events that have happened here. There are groves and groves of orange trees; nearly all the walks are lined with them, and there is still to be seen the oldest orange tree known, said to have been planted by Pedro the Cruel, who lived here with his wife, the beautiful Maria Padilla. There are the highest acacia trees in Spain, climbing roses which grow to the top of pine trees, pomegranate, arbutus and high Asiatic palms; indeed, there is a whole plantation of palms in one corner of the gardens. There are shady arbors, little Moorish pleasure houses tiled and fountained, sunken gardens and terraces; above all, there are the old fish ponds beneath enormous magnolia trees, where the placid water is like a looking-glass, and it is very quiet and still. Near the steps down to the fish ponds are special orange trees with scented leaves, and the whole gardens are heavy with the perfume of blossom and flowering shrubs.

The walls round these sunken pools are covered with climbing roses, geranium and various creepers, and one seems to be in a green grotto. I sat there late one afternoon, when rain began to fall, sheltering under the huge trees and watching the raindrops run off the glossy leaves and fall into the water. The trickle of the water in the fountain and the drops of rain falling—falling—fascinated me; and I sat on till the rain ceased and the moonlight began to flicker through the leaves and shine on the water. I suddenly realized I had been forgotten; the hour for closing was long past, and I began to wonder if I should have to spend the night in those enchanted gardens, when two of the guardians came hurriedly seeking the Señora who, they had remembered at their evening meal, had never gone out of the gates. It was enough for me to explain that their wonderful garden had bewitched me; I had forgotten the hours passing, and their pleasure in a stranger's appreciation made them forget the broken rules. But their faces looked perturbed in the moonlight, and they hurried me out quickly.

Seville has yet another park, the famous Paseo de las Delicias, which runs down the side of the river from the "fan fountain" for nearly two miles. Here it is that one sees the life of the people. In the afternoon it is the favorite drive, but in the evening the whole city comes out for a huge picnic. Whole families come, bringing their working donkey, who has a picnic of his own, snatching a few mouthfuls of grass while his owners camp happily round and cook strange little meals, frying sardines on a charcoal fire between two bricks, or roasting chestnuts, buying the little pepper sausages or some of those strange shellfish; prawns and crayfish, and the chick beans, of which Spaniards are so fond, are being hawked round. Men are crying "Water," "Sweetmeats," "Nuts," "Cakes," and there are bowling alleys, swings, barrel organs, with little ventas which set chairs and tables under the trees, where one can buy amontillado, amisette and so on.

Farther on are larger restaurants, where you can go out and dine by moonlight out of doors under trees or in arbors, where the huge moths, like bats, fling themselves against the light, and there is always someone with a guitar or a fiddle. Seville, like all Spain, dines very late; nine or nine-thirty is the usual time for dinner, and one sits out in the summer till quite late in the night.

To see the life of the people at its height, however, one must go out to yet another garden, the Paseo de las Delicias on a Sunday afternoon, when the whole town is out there holiday-making and everyone is bent on enjoyment. Then you grasp how easy life can be in a southern land, where it is possible to live out of doors all the year round, where food is cheap and easily procurable and everyone has plenty of time.

ELEANOR ELSNER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Beach

Morning on the water;
Sunlight on the crest;
Gleaming bands of silver
Binding the sea's breast.

Three black sailboats painted
On a satin sky;
Aluminium sea gulls
Riding the curled spray.

Long, thin children leaping,
Copper-skinned, like elves,
Conscious of no person
Other than themselves.

P. P. STRACHAN.

Norwegian Homage to Ibsen

Back in Christiania, my friend with the name from Hamlet announced that on the morrow we must see Ibsen—not, indeed, *en famille*, for he knew him but slightly, but as all Christiania could see him every day if so minded, as he lunched in regal taciturnity at the Grand Café, with clockwork precision, at one. It would be little more than the cat looking at the king, he explained, for Ibsen was not Björnson, and his heart was anywhere but on his sleeve. We were there in good time, for, said my friend, "You must not miss his entrance."

The large café was crowded, but we found a good table on the aisle, not far from the door. We had not long to wait, for punctually on the stroke of one, there, entering the doorway, was the dour and bristling presence known to all the world in caricature—caricatures which were no exaggeration, but, as in the case of Swinburne, just the man himself. . . .

As he entered and proceeded with precisian tread to the table reserved in perpetuity for him, which no one else would have dreamed of occupying, a thing new and delightful—to me, a mere Anglo-Saxon—suddenly happened. As one man, the whole café was on its feet, in an attitude of salute, and a stranger standing near me, who evidently spoke English and recognized my nationality, said to me in a loud but reverent aside, "That is our great poet, Henrik Ibsen." All remained standing till he had taken his seat, as in the presence of a king, and I marveled joyously at a people that thus did homage to their great men, not without reflections on the Anglo-Saxon's very different attitude toward its great. I thought—suppose it were Swinburne, or even Tennyson, entering the Café Royal; how forlornly anonymous would be their luncheon, with probably scarcely a soul in the place knowing enough about them to do them reverence. Certainly it is worth while to be a great man in a little country, and it must be inspiring to him thus to hear about him such "rustle of the loved Apollian leaves."

My friend Rosencrantz insisted that I must be taken to the great man's table to pay my respects, though I begged to be let off. Why should I intrude on the presence? Besides, what could I find to say?

"You need have no fear of conversation," said my friend, "for Ibsen speaks nothing but Norwegian and Italian, and I presume you speak neither." . . . So I was presented as a young English writer, and I must say very graciously received. Then, at a nudge from Rosencrantz, I got off my little speech, which my friend duly translated. He was right. Instantly the dour face lit up with something like a smile of gratified vanity, and he nodded acknowledgments with a dry twinkle deep in his ambushed eyes. The little banality had evidently pleased him, and he turned to Rosencrantz with a question to translate to me: Did I know Miss Robins?—Miss Robins being the first actress to interpret his plays on the English stage. Perhaps I need hardly say that I left unmentioned our recent visit to Björnson, whose remark I recalled to myself as I observed the fiercely hirsute envelope of that keen ironic mind; thinking, too, that, strangely housed there was also the great poet of Brand and Peer Gynt.

"Ibsen is not a man; he is only a pen!"

Ah, dear Herr Björnson, but what a pen! —RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "The Romantic '90's."

A Swiss Hike

A hike in the Jura Mountains in the spring! What an exhilarating tramp! To climb over stray straggling piles of snow to sheltered meadows cradled among higher peaks! To feel the soft earth give way under heavy boots! To let the mountain breeze sweep by your cheeks or ruffle your hair as you go hatless and carefree!

A far-away view across the expanse of valley to the Alps seems to take in all of Switzerland. There, in regal splendor stand the five great mountain tops which live so vividly in the folklore of the natives—the Jungfrau, Monch, Eiger, Finsteraarhorn, and Wetterhorn. Everlasting snow crowns their lofty peaks; formidable precipitous heights and forbidding glaciers must be overcome to reach their topmost crests.

But here, in the Jura Mountains, no particular expertness in mountain scaling is necessary. No tremendously hazardous leaps confront one. Just a steady, easy climb. What a delight to find a high plateau and then follow a country road as it winds and curves in primitive fashion. It may lead to patches of farm land where a simple farmhouse is the only human habitation in sight.

Again the path may lead through pine groves carpeted with needles, or over spots of deep snow, remnants of winter lingering behind in hidden corners. Taking another spurt upward the timber line is reached where gnarled fir trees, dwarfed and twisted by mountain winds, silhouette themselves in straggly shapes.

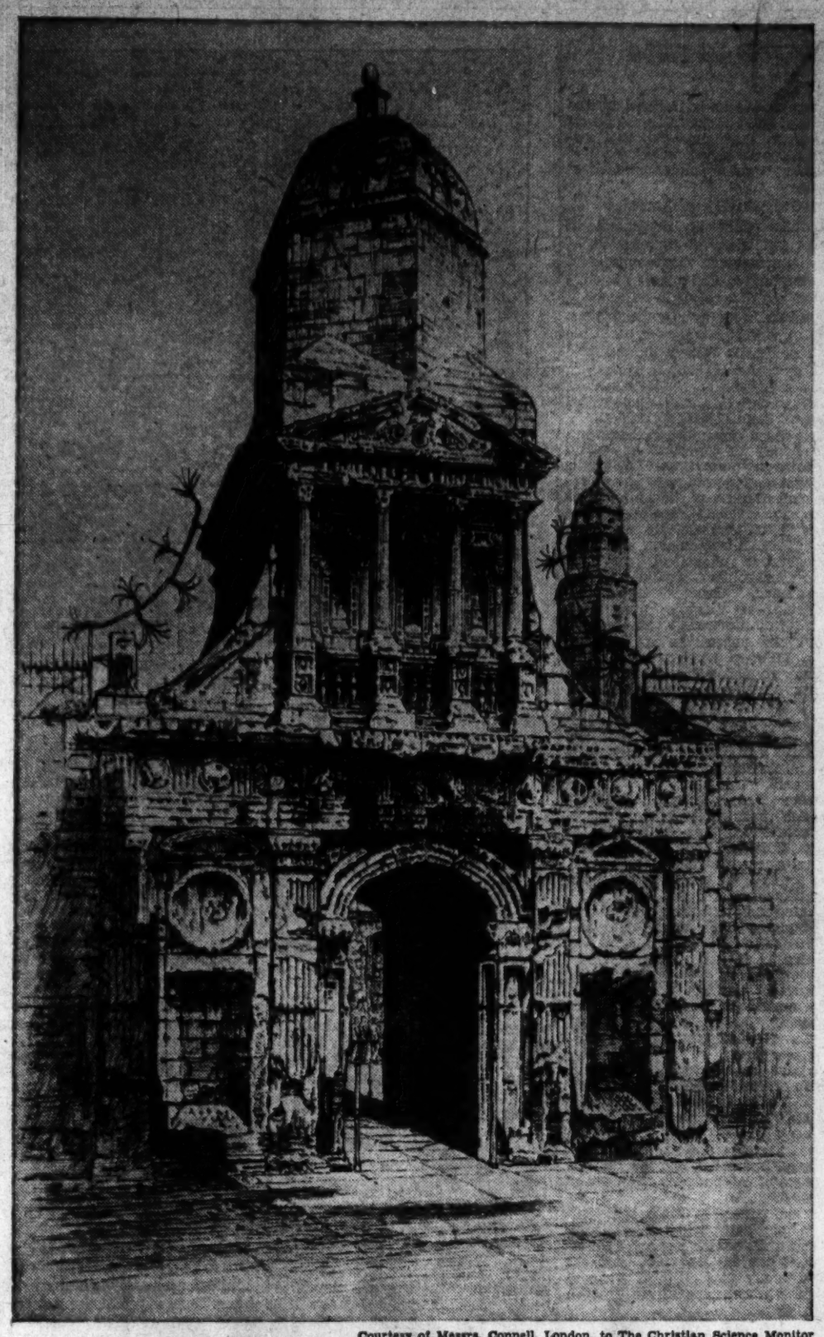
Then a marvelous surprise! Suddenly you look upon a field of crocuses. It is a moving sight. At the very border of winter's snow, these courageous little sentinels have braved the chill winds and opened their dainty petals to the sun. Hundreds and hundreds of them—blue, purple, and white—scatter themselves like polka-dots over the meadow. It is a shame even to pluck one, so inseparable it seems from the countryside, so indispensable to its surroundings.

Signs of awakening on all sides! It is the time when cattle, long penned up in winter stables, are restless to get out and to be moving soon to upland greens. They stamp the ground, sniff the fresh air and soon will be following in single file their master. The Swiss mountaineer, rugged and dependable, awkward and shy, gets out his tools for the spring planting.

Arts That Are Alien

I do not remember to have heard George Moore speak of composers among his friends, as he constantly does of painters. That may be because whereas painters grow like gooseberries on every bush, the serious composer is a rarer and less accessible fruit. Why, then, this real emotion for an art alien, certainly, from painting, and in less degree from literature? The painter transmutes the external, but the musician externalizes what is not shareable till he has given it access to other minds. In general I've found very little contact between painters and musicians. Indeed, a piano in a studio arouses, or used to arouse, suspicions of dilettantism. When I lived with Albert Rutherston in Fitzroy Street, opposite the studio used by Sickert and John, I don't remember ever meeting a musician, or hearing music discussed. And I'm equally sure that the lions of impressionism roared far too loud for even the strains of "L'Après-midi d'un faune" to enchant the young Irishman's attentive ear.

George Moore himself asserts that "one generation of litterateurs associates itself with painting, the next clings to music." It's true that the poets (often ignorantly) dally with the charm of music—their dangerous rival, and now and again one of them deserts his own art, like W. J. Turner, to pay a half-treacherous tribute to a mode that he cannot command, and understands not intuitively, but by force of application. But for a writer to exhibit an almost equal passion for the two arts of music and painting is unusual enough to puzzle. George Moore, as we know, frequented Bayreuth. So confirmed a Wagnerite was he that the signal that brought his "Dear Edward" Martyn to the door in Dublin was a leading motif from "The Ring."—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "George Moore."



Courtesy of Messrs. Connell, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

The Gate of Honor, Caius College, Cambridge (Eng.): From an Etching by Sydney R. Jones

THE Gate of Honor of Caius represents a climax, both architecturally and symbolically. It owes its distinctive significance in both senses to Dr. John Caius, who endowed and enlarged the old Gonville Hall, founded in the year 1348, and whose charter of the new foundation is dated September 4, 1557.

The Gonville Hall became the Gonville and Caius College, of which the learned doctor was made master the year after its foundation. He loved architectural beauty, and was himself a most skillful designer. He enlarged and beautified the college, particularly by the erection of the three famous arches, or gates, in which he gave expression to his well-known love of symbolism. They are the "Gate of Humility," the "Gate of Virtue," and the "Gate of Honor." The increasing elaborateness of the gates may be taken as a symbol of the trend of the student's life and progress from entering the college until taking his degree. The first is comparatively plain, and has the word "Humilitatis" carved on its frieze. It now functions as the entrance to the college from Trinity Street. A broad walk flanked by fine trees leads from it to the second gate, the "Gate of Virtue," a gateway tower, simple in design but ornamented by two allegorical female figures, and bearing the inscription "Virtutis," and the date 1567. The "Gate of Honor" forms the center of the south wall, facing School Street. This gate, which is exceedingly beautiful, was "built of squared hard stone wrought according to the very form and figure which Dr. Caius in his lifetime had himself traced out for the architect." Who this architect was is not certain, but much points to it having been Theodore Koolus of Cleves.

Mr. Sydney R. Jones's graceful print conveys effectively the appearance of the "Gate of Honor" as seen today, after close upon four hundred years, a thing of acknowledged beauty. Yet it must have been even more magnificent in its heyday. Gone now are the tall slender pinnacles at the corners, the sundials on each side of the tower and the weathercock "in the form of a serpent and dove." The stonework was painted white and many of the ornamental parts were rich in gold and color, such as the master builders of the Renaissance loved.

Time has robbed the "Gate of Honor" of its sumptuous adornment, but it still bears the significant inscription "Honoris" on its frieze. And, in return for what has vanished, time has bestowed upon this noble gate that patina which gives a touch of romance in no way inferior to its original splendor.

The Ship Starting

Lo, the unbounded sea,
On its breast a ship starting, spreading all sails, carrying even her moonsails,
The pennant is flying aloft as she speeds she speeds so stately—below emulous waves press forward,
They surround the ship with shining curving motions and foam.

—From "Leaves of Grass," by WALT WHITMAN.

Attendez un Instant

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE jeune fille d'un naturel spontané et impulsif, qui semblait souvent agir avant d'avoir réfléchi, s'entendit conseiller d'attendre un instant lorsqu'elle était tentée de parler ou d'agir avec précipitation; et cet avis lui rendit finalement des services inestimables. Il se peut que d'autres personnes trouvent également dans ce sage conseil une pensée qui soit de saison.

Dans le cas précité, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne montrèrent de bonne heure à la personne en cause la nécessité de se recueillir au moins une fois dans la journée, pour pouvoir se sentir véritablement en communion avec Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, s'exprime comme suit à la page 89 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Nous entendons l'Esprit, Dieu, lorsque les sens se taisent." Au Psaume quarante-sixième, nous lisons ces paroles positives et pleines d'autorité: "Arrêtez, . . . et sachez que c'est moi qui suis Dieu." Connaissant ces choses, la jeune fille à qui l'on avait montré avec amour la nécessité de rester calme, et qui cherchait à obéir aux règles permettant d'atteindre cet état, se disait souvent à elle-même, lorsqu'elle remarquait trop d'impétuosité dans sa manière d'être: Assieds-toi, reste tranquille; et dans le silence, sache que Dieu est Tout et gouverne tout. Dès lors, il n'y avait plus ni hâte ni confusion. Grâce à cette méthode, qui fut longtemps pratiquée, la phrase "Attends un instant" en vint à servir immédiatement de rappel lorsqu'il fallait avant tout rester calme et penser avec clarté et pondération.

Lorsque l'impatience, l'injustice ou la crainte nous incitent à des paroles inconsidérées, l'habitude d'attendre un instant avant de parler prévient souvent ce qui pourrait donner lieu à une situation pénible. Il est sage à coup sûr d'attendre avant d'agir d'une certaine manière ou d'accomplir un acte dont la portée peut être considérable; il est également bon d'examiner ses pensées pour se rendre compte si c'est l'Entendement divin ou simplement le sens personnel qui est le mobile d'une impulsion quelconque.

Dans la première épître de Jean, nous trouvons ce conseil de prudence: "Eprouvez les esprits pour savoir s'ils viennent de Dieu." Si l'impulsion et le désir viennent de Dieu, nous pouvons exécuter sans crainte ce qu'ils nous ordonnent, quelles que soient à cet égard les opinions humaines. S'ils ne viennent par de Dieu, ils sont sans valeur. Prendre ainsi l'habitude d'attendre pour peser dans la balance d'une calme réflexion les pensées qui précèdent la parole ou les actes, c'est acquérir la force et la confiance. Le même procédé détruit aussi l'influence mesmérique de précipitation, de hâte, si commune dans notre vie moderne turbulente et tumultueuse. La confusion apparente est souvent due à ce qu'on pourrait appeler l'effort des mortels pour voir double. Mais la Science Chrétienne montre clairement qu'il n'y a pas deux créations, l'une spirituelle et l'autre matérielle. Il n'y a qu'une seule création, qui est dès maintenant spirituelle, parfaite et harmonieuse. Le bien est réel et le mal irréel. La croyance au mal s'efface dans la mesure où le bien prévaut. Cependant le monde essaie de croire au bien et au mal, ce qui est visiblement impossible.

Apprendre à rester calme et à s'attendre à Dieu ne signifie nullement rester inactif. C'est au contraire se préparer mentalement à une activité future. Ainsi un plan d'action bien conçu conduit au succès et non à l'acte inconsidéré qui peut avoir un résultat désastreux. Bien souvent nous entendons dire avec regret: "Pourquoi n'ai-je pas réfléchi?" Ceux qui parlent ainsi se rendent probablement compte que quelques minutes de calme réflexion auraient préservé non seulement leur propre paix mentale, mais encore la tranquillité d'autrui. La foi dans l'éternelle bonté de Dieu réduit au silence les inharmonies du sens personnel et dissipe l'obscurité mentale de l'abattement et du doute, parce que la foi éclairée affirme avec confiance que rien de ce que Dieu a créé ne saurait manquer. La Vie est à jamais exprimée. Aussi, avant de céder aux croyances et aux arguments matériels, pourquoi ne pas attendre un instant et penser à ces choses—l'abondance du bien auquel tout l'univers peut avoir recours, le sûr accomplissement des désirs inspirés par Dieu, l'inséparabilité de Dieu et de l'homme, le triomphe final de la Vérité. A la page 306 de *Science et Santé* se trouve un énoncé remarquable, dont la véracité est constamment prouvée: "Calme au milieu du témoignage discordant des sens matériels, la Science toujours intronisée, déroule pour les mortels le Principe divin, immuable et harmonieux,—elle déroule la Vie et l'univers, toujours présents et éternels."

Les promesses de Dieu sont pour tous les temps et pour tous les peuples. Dieu est le bien infaillible et immuable; il est donc sans cesse le refuge de tous ceux qui sont fatigués ou chargés. Nous devons chercher à accepter le grand don de l'amour dont l'impartialité divine fut si merveilleusement manifestée par le Maître. Dieu ne change jamais; et l'homme spirituel ne change pas davantage, non plus que l'univers créé par Dieu. Mais les fausses croyances peuvent être changées et abandonnées, ne plus paraître dans la pensée et dans l'expérience. Une suggestion erronée ne peut agir par elle-même. En prenant le temps d'examiner avec soin l'origine d'un argument, on découvre s'il est sage de l'accepter ou de le rejeter; on voit aussi si ce désir impérieux servira au bien de plusieurs ou s'il ne tend qu'à un but égoïste.

Lorsque nous faisons silence pour écouter spirituellement, Dieu nous parle toujours. C'est dans la conscience intime d'une communion actuelle avec le Père-Mère toujours présent que se trouve la paix divine et permanente. Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Retrospection and Introspection* (p. 93): "Pour élever la pensée humaine et communiquer la Vérité divine, la méthode la meilleure et la plus spirituelle, celle qui se rapproche le plus du Christ, est la puissance, la tranquillité et la force stationnaires; et lorsque nous nous approprions cet idéal spirituel, il devient le modèle de l'action humaine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Wait a Minute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG girl whose tendency was to be spontaneous and impulsive, often seeming to act first and think afterward, was admonished to wait a minute when tempted to hasty speech or action; and ultimately this advice came to be of inestimable service. There may be others, also, to whom this wise counsel will bring a thought in season.

An early lesson learned through the teachings of Christian Science was the need to be still, at least a certain portion of each day, if one would gain a sense of actual communion with God. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has this to say (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 89): "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." In the forty-sixth Psalm we read the positive, compelling words, "Be still, and know that I am God." When, therefore, the one who was lovingly shown the need for stillness, and who sought to obey the rules for its attainment, would find herself rushing about, she would often say to herself, Sit down and keep still; and when you are still, know that God is All and governs all. Then there was no hurry or confusion. From this practice, long continued, the phrase "Wait a minute" served as a quick reminder when there was need for immediate stillness and steady thought.

When moved by impatience, injustice, or fear to speak hasty words, the habit of waiting a minute before speaking often saves what might become a troublesome situation. To wait before taking definite action or performing some deed that might prove important is certainly wise; also, to search one's thoughts in an effort to learn whether in any impulse it is divine Mind that is at work or merely personal sense.

In the first epistle of John is found the careful counsel to "try the spirits whether they are of God." If impulse and desire are of God, then their behests may be fearlessly carried out, regardless of human opinions. If not of God, they are valueless. To thus acquire the habit of waiting, to weigh in the balance of quiet consideration the thoughts that precede speech or action, is to gain strength and confidence. This also destroys the mesmeric influence of rush and hurry so rife in our tempestuous modern living. That there seems to be confusion is often due to what might be termed the effort of mortals to see double. But Christian Science makes it plain that there are not two creations, one spiritual and one material. There is but one creation, and that one spiritual, perfect, and harmonious now. Good is real, and evil unreal. The belief of evil fades out as good predominates. Yet there are those who try to believe in both good and evil, which is impossible on the face of it.

To learn to be still and wait on God does not mean inaction, but quite the contrary. It is mental preparation for whatever activity awaits one. In this way a well-formed plan of action leads to successful results, and not to a hasty move which may end disastrously. How frequently we hear people say regretfully, "Why didn't I think?" They probably realize that a few minutes of quiet thought would have saved not only their own peace of mind but the comfort of others. Faith in the eternal goodness of God silences the discords of personal sense, and dispels the mental darkness of depression and doubt. This is because enlightened faith confidently asserts that nothing that God has created can fail. Life is forever expressed. Then, before yielding to material beliefs and arguments, why not wait a minute to think on these things—the affluence of good and its universal availability, the sure fulfillment of Godlike desires, the inseparability of God and man, the ultimate triumph of Truth. A remarkable statement is found on page 306 of Science and Health, one that is steadily being proved true: "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."

The promises of God are for all times and peoples. God is unfailing, unchanging good, and hence He is ever the refuge for all who are weary or heavy-laden. One must seek to accept the great gift of love so marvelously manifested, in its divine impartiality, by the Master. God never changes; neither does spiritual man, nor the universe of God's creating. But wrong beliefs can be changed and dropped from thought and experience. An erroneous suggestion cannot act of itself. By careful waiting to examine the source of an argument, one discovers whether it is the part of wisdom to accept or reject it; also whether the clamoring desire will redound to the good of many, or whether it is all for self.

Always in the stillness of spiritual listening God speaks to us. In an inward consciousness of actual communion with the ever present Father-Mother is found the abiding peace of God. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 93), "The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength; and when this spiritual ideal is made our own, it becomes the model for human action."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Ellen Terry

And what was she like? How is it possible to describe to a generation that knows her not the beauty of Ellen Terry? Her portraits will remain showing an appealing, arresting personality, a haunting glance, a grace of softly falling raiment, but no portrait can reflect a shadow of her beauty.

Pale eyes, rather small and narrow, a broad nose slightly tilted at the tip, a wide mouth, a firm, large chin, pale hair, not decidedly golden, yet not brown—by no means a dazzling inventory of charms, yet out of these was evolved Ellen Terry, the most beautiful woman of her time.

I knew that her radiance was not the mere glamour of the stage; for I was, at that age, a hardened theatre-goer. I was familiar with the machine-made beautiful fairies and Princesses of Pantomime and had accepted them placidly, as a child accepts bad illustrations to an interesting book. But here was no painted show from the land of Make Believe—here was the real thing.

Her charm held everyone, but I think pre-eminently those who loved pictures. She was *par excellence* the Painter's Actress and appealed to the eye before the ear; her gesture and pose were eloquence itself.

She was a child of the studio, having always been much with artists, and during her brief married life she must have sat almost continuously to her husband, G. F. Watts, who afterwards destroyed many of his studies made from her, but the few that escaped are among his very best works. The wraith-like Ophelia, the eager, wistful youth in "Watchman, what of the night?" the running girl in blue with clasped hands, which he presented to her after time had swept away all bitterness between them, and best of all the picture called "Choosing" in which she stands against dark camellia leaves, a girl of sixteen in a dress of golden brown with beribboned sleeves—her wedding dress, designed by Holman Hunt—are records of a period which left a great mark upon her art.

She had learnt to create beauty, not the stage beauty of whitewash and lip salve, but the painter's beauty of line, harmony and rhythm. —From "Life Was Worth the Living," by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.

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EDUCATIONAL

Efforts to Exalt Education Above Arms

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

III

Geneva

WISE economy in education, rather than wholesale slashes now all too common, holds out most hope for world systems, pending application by nations of the theory that schools offer more security than armaments and therefore deserve more support. Within nations and at the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, plans for reasoned economy are taking form. The bureau favors conferences for the sharing of experiences among educators who have suddenly found thousands and millions struck from their budgets.

Where shall the ax fall in the complex educational structure? Funds are curtailed by legislators, but educators must decide where retrenchment is to be applied. By reorganizations and consolidations the blow may be softened or even averted in some instances. If departments must be curtailed or eliminated, it is of vital importance that the choice be guided by long-term vision.

Some such recognition impelled the French Association of Parents of Students in Lyceums and Colleges to appeal for keeping secondary education vital, in a letter to the finance commissions of the two national legislative chambers. Giving assurance that they recognized how stringent times had become, the parents none the less urged careful attention to a school system they found inadequate.

"It is your duty," they said, "to examine these questions with all solicitude for the public good."

Need Room and Teachers

Crowded classes in all lyceums of Paris were cited, 50 pupils typical, and sometimes 60 or 70. From the fifth through the tenth grades these conditions prevailed, and some families had been told there was no room for their children. A similar report from Brittany on rural education noted one teacher charged with instructing 100 pupils.

Under title, "The Sabotage of Secondary Education," economies in a large city of southern France are found misguided, and becoming more so under financial stress. Classes were telescoped, so that teachers were required to give a "ragout" of subjects. The writer questioned how nourishing this smattering of education would prove to pupils.

Conditions thus found in France are intensified in Germany proportionally to the greater financial need there. ADLV, organ of the general association of women teachers, finds the work of German schools seriously impaired, and in some branches "smashed."

Hours of teaching have been increased, courses reduced and even essential ones dropped, classes combined without proper account of differences, girls' schools closed so they must crowd in with boys, teachers' salaries drastically lowered, and financial support for higher technical and vocational schools curtailed.

Details of these trends in Prussia show further reductions this year in teachers' pay of 9 per cent. Added to former cuts, this means a total of 40 per cent for some instructors. The retirement age is advanced to 62, thereby keeping 1700 teachers in their posts and correspondingly closing the door on new applicants.

Late in 1931 the International Federation of Teachers Associations was concerned for the future of pedagogy in Prussia, because five teachers' academies had been closed. Students with uncompleted work were to attend the 10 remaining academies, which were to admit no new students in 1932. No indication was given when the five schools would be reopened, or when admissions would be allowed in the others.

Need Equalization

By January of this year the number of academies had been reduced to six. Total abolition was being pressed, and return to the former system of seminaries favored by the Ministry of Education. Teachers opposed this move "with all their might."

Instructors unemployed on May 15, 1931, in Prussia, totaled 8010, of whom 2000 had found other work. So 6010 were idle, and a total of 9400 in replacement or temporary posts were subject to dismissal at any time.

Therefore, there is no lack of available teachers. Yet in East Prussia several of the 300 small rural schools have from 70 to 94 pupils. The teacher or teachers in these schools need help. On the other hand, three schools have less than 10 pupils, and 20 less than 15. The need, as seen by the International Bureau of Education, is for equalization. Prussian educators know this, but the question of financing adequate teaching staffs interposes.

The necessity of finding employment for teachers, and likewise preventing youth from wandering in idleness upon completing the eighth year of school, gives peculiar force in Germany to the plan for a ninth year. The cost, it is held, would be less than caring for young idle and paying social consequences later.

Another aspect marked in Germany is the movement back to the land, with accompanying demands for the upbuilding of culture in rural areas. The semiofficial Pädogogisches Zentralblatt early this year outlined three phases of the movement. They were the prevention of country folk from going to the city, transplanting idle city workers to the country, and recolonizing the east provinces. To carry out this plan, a new class of leaders needs to be formed in the country, and the schools are a chief means to that end. Yet this important social development, vital to Germany's future, halts for lack of funds.

Same in Many Countries

Details could be multiplied in many countries, all represented at the Disarmament Conference and all standing to find succor for education could agreement be reached on reduction of arms expenditures. Poland, with the budget of its Minister of Public Instruction reduced 21.5 per cent from 1930-31 to 1932-33, faces a budget of the Minister of War increased in one year by 7.4 per cent from 1931-32 to 1932-33.

The need for more rather than less money for education in Poland is shown in the average of 65 pupils a teacher, as computed by the International Bureau of Education. For 45 to each teacher, there would need to be 99,000 teachers, yet there are only 65,000. It is estimated that 350,000 children of school age have neither school nor teacher.

Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Argentina—so the list goes, with details too numerous to give here.

Yet the picture is not entirely dark. Military budgets in Scandinavian countries have been made to bear their share of retrenchment, and education has been correspondingly maintained. Spain in the first year of its Republic has definitely exalted education coincidentally with a lessening of military establishment.

Señor Luis Zulueta Escolano, Spanish arms delegate, reported to the conference that the number of army divisions had been reduced by half, and officers by two-thirds. The tonnage of the navy had been "spontaneously reduced," and drastic cuts made in military, naval and air budgets. This meant the dismissal of 7000 officers and the availability of large funds.

According to Dr. Salvador de Madariaga, another arms delegate, this money found its way toward financing 7000 schools authorized by the Republic, and paying 7000 new teachers.

In his latest report, Dr. Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Education, outlines expenditures of 160,000,000 pesetas needed to build schools as petitioned by widely scattered sections of the country. Happily, Spain has learned to draw from military budgets for part of these sums.

World educators hope that this trend may gain stride and strength at this arms conference and beyond, until it can no longer be said the world trusts and sustains weapons of destruction more than institutions of social advance.

[This is the last of three articles on this subject. The other two ran April 5 and 12.]

Humane Code of Honor

1. I will apply the Golden Rule in dealing with man or beast.
2. I will give up my pleasure or gain to aid a creature in distress.
3. I will unselfishly respect the rights and feelings of others.
4. Anything which gives pain to another will not be pleasure to me.
5. I will be considerate and merciful in all my acts.
6. I will seek to change sadness or suffering to happiness or comfort.
7. Though others scorn, I will resist all acts of cruelty.
8. I will seek humane excellence above selfish desires.
9. I will fill my life with deeds of kindness and acts of love.
10. I will be "A friend in time of need," even to the humblest of creatures.
11. I will speak for those who cannot speak for themselves.
12. I will keep alive within me that spark of human greatness called sympathy.—WENTZEL.

Bands of Mercy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY schools throughout the country are celebrating this Be Kind to Animals Week. The slogan was made popular through the thoughtful generosity of a citizen of Charleston, S. C., some 25 years ago. And this is the fiftieth anniversary of the movement to interest the children of the United States in their responsibility to animals. The work had begun in England seven years earlier, when Catherine Smithies organized the first Band of Mercy in the world. The Rev. Thomas Timmins had worked with her between 1875 and 1880. Then he came to America, and in Boston met George T. Angell, then president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In a little office on Tremont Street, Boston, the first American Band of Mercy was organized. That was in the summer of 1882. Within less than a year there were more than 400 Bands of Mercy in existence, covering a territory extending from Quebec to Puget Sound, and with a membership of more than 53,000 persons of every denomination. No dues have ever been charged for this membership, and the American Humane Education Society, which was the offshoot of the S. P. C. A. for the handling of this particular work, has, in these past 50 years, continued the work of Mr. Timmins and Mr. Angell, distributing thousands of leaflets, song books, literature; and sending out, as the society still does, lecturers to every section of the United States and to places in other parts of the world.

Continues to Grow

By 1888 there were Bands of Mercy in every state and territory in the Union and before long bands were organized in China, India, the Sandwich Islands, West Indies, Cape Town, Scotland and Ceylon. In a few years the work had spread to every quarter of the globe, and continues to grow.

Many unique bands were organized in the first year of the work, 1882, delegates returning from New Hampshire State Convention of Evangelical Churches were delayed en route. At their convention they had indorsed the new movement, so they used their time now, not moaning over the delay, but organizing themselves into the "Claremont and Concord Railroad Band of Mercy." Later "The Coachmen's Band of Mercy" was organized in Boston; and the New England Conservatory of Music had its organization. The Horses' Band was organized in Kansas City by the policemen; and in New Orleans each precinct had its own Policemen's Band of Mercy. Western Union Messenger Boys, also had their organization in the same city.

In Palestine bands were formed and the pledge "I promise to be kind to all living creatures and to try to protect them from cruel usage," was printed on the membership cards in four languages—Hebrew, Arabic, English and French. Toufik Harari of Jaffa, who was instrumental in seeing this work done, wrote: "We try to bring Moslems, Jews and Christians together to fight cruelty." The work was begun through the school of Miss Arnott in Jaffa.

One young man, in India, failing to get authority to organize bands in the schools, stood on the street corners and enrolled Turks, Greeks, Bulgarians and Jews into the Second Kadi Keuy Band of Mercy.

In 1907 the public schools of Massachusetts observed their first Band of Mercy Day, on the third Tuesday of April.

Humane education is compulsory in many sections of the United States.

Ending Wars

The Boston Evening Transcript called the work the "Most Important Discovery of the Nineteenth Century." This was their headline to an editorial published March 30, 1889, and from which the following is quoted:

> The future historian will tell his readers that the most important discovery of the nineteenth century was the discovery of the simple fact that the tap-root of all wars, and murders, cruelty and crime, could be cut off by teaching and leading every child to seize every opportunity to say a kind word or do a kind act that would make some other human being or dumb creature happy. That on the continent of North America, in the City of Boston, on the 16th day of January, 1889, was organized the first incorporated society in the world—the American Humane Education Society—for the specific object of awakening the world to this discovery —through its Bands of Mercy.

The American Humane Education Society is the educational and editorial department of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that now counts its members by the millions.

L. H. G.

Summer Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

Manchester, Eng.

Despite industrial conditions and the fact that all educational authorities are now compelled to curtail expenditure, it is confidently anticipated that there will be a good attendance at the sixth annual series of summer schools for adult students to be held at Coleg Harlech, North Wales, July 2 to Aug. 20, 1932. These schools are organized by the council of this residential college in conjunction with the extension board of the University of Wales. The remarkable increase in the number of adult education classes, together with the attractions of Coleg Harlech and its facilities for study, demand ever widening provision year by year. The number of students has increased from 116 in 1927 to 210 in 1931.

The courses, while open to others, are arranged primarily to meet the needs of students of adult education classes conducted by the university, the Workers' Educational Association, local education authorities, the Y. M. C. A. and other approved societies.

The Christian Science Monitor

University of Oregon "Pacific Basin Debate Team," Which Made an Excellent Record During an Eight Months' Tour of Countries in the Pacific. Left to Right—Robert T. Miller, Roger Seton Pfaff, and David G. Wilson Jr.

The Parent

Music a Form of Education
Santa Monica, California

To the Editor:

As a music teacher and a mother, may I answer Mrs. P. M. C. in the March 22 edition of the Monitor.

I have always taken the attitude of the mother who sent her boy to me for lessons and who said, "I do not care whether he wants to or not, or whether he has talent or not, I only know that music is cultural and pleasing and I consider it merely as any other subject in the school curriculum."

When I can find the adult who does not know music and yet will say, "I am so glad that my parents did not teach me music," I shall change my views.

Also we must keep in mind that there are teachers and teachers. The child who cannot read notes readily will not become the happy musician. Piano (or any other instrument) playing is an avocation, usually. My two young-men-boys are never so happy as when one takes the left hand and one the right hand of a difficult classic at the piano and work it out together. One has talent, one has the ability of studying accurately.

I would recommend only from 15 to 30 minutes of practice in some cases and less of technic than of note reading. In the case of boys around from 10 to 18 I present the mechanics of the keyboard entirely separate from notes—more as puzzles to be worked out in the different keys.

I also allow a few of the least offensiv popular pieces. These we play "beautifully"—that is—accurately, in perfect time, phrased, accented and ended as carefully as any concerto.

Soon they see how badly their associates play them and soon—I have proved this time and time again—they turn back to good music, bored by what formerly looked to them as attractive.

Boys want the joy of reading music as do girls. No creative work offers more. Talent is merely a side question. We do not ask concerning it in any other line of education.

(Mrs.) F. L. M.

* * *

"Thoughtful Spending"
New York

Dear Friends:

I read every letter in the Parent Column with deep pleasure, always finding so much of practical suggestion that I wish to express my gratitude for a department which makes it possible for us to come together for mutual help. A problem that has caused us thought was that of the constant plea for small sums of money.

We have only one child, a little girl of 8, and when she used to ask her father or me for a few pennies for candy, or a little money to spend at the 10-cent store, it often seemed unreasonable to refuse; but the requests were continual. We could see that a sense of wanton extravagance was growing, a sense of whining discontent at denial, and however small the sums themselves might be, we felt that the habit of thought must be corrected. So after much discussion my husband and I decided on a plan.

We explained to our little daughter that we felt that she had grown old enough to have an allowance and to take charge of it herself, and we said we intended giving her 20 cents a week. Then, instead of buying a little bank, she and I made one out of a candy box and colored paper. We contrived a fastening that looked like a real door knob, and when our bank was finished it resembled a bank vault—somewhat. At least, to 8-year-old eyes it did, and best of all it had caught her imagination from the first.

There was to be no hoarding about this bank. It could be opened by the most impatient little fingers in a second. On the other hand, it induced a feeling of thrift through the very fact that it had to be opened. Evidently that moment's wait was enough to call a halt on a hasty expenditure, because the bank balance grew, there on the nursery shelf.

We explained that an allowance meant that one must manage on what one had without asking for anything else, but, also, it was spent without supervision. We also explained that she could spend it all at once or keep it for a week or two and build up a dollar (and let me say that the first dollar seemed a prodigious sum) and buy something really exciting like a lovely toy or a gift for a loved one.

When my little girl asks my advice, I give it, but rarely do I volunteer it, and she has come to have a feeling of great dignity about her bank account. A few dollars is the largest sum she ever has in it, for this, remember, is a spending not a savings bank, started with the deliberate object of teaching a small child the habit of wise and thoughtful spending. The lesson is working out beautifully for there has never been a request for candy or small but irresistible toys since she first had her allowance, and there is a distinct sense of self-respect and independence which is charming. I have heard so many parents discuss this same problem that I hope our solution may prove of benefit to someone else. (Mrs.) L. G. S.

* * *

Obedience "Won"
Manhattan, Kansas

Dear Editors:

I always read "The Parent," and wish it had been a feature of the Monitor when my children were young. Since most of the letters are from parents of small children, perhaps one from the mother of a large grown-up family would be of interest to your readers, especially since I am also a stepmother. Having married the father of eight small children when I was 22 years of age, I decided to be the very best stepmother it was possible for me to be and also win the obedience of my small charges.

In order to gain my point I tried never to demand anything of the children and always prefixed my requests with the simple little word, please. "Will you please do so and so?" If the child could not grant my request he would explain why he could not and there was no feeling of disobedience, and in all the years of their growing up only twice did we encounter trouble. As the years passed and my own babies came I followed the same plan, trying always to say "Thank you" when a request was granted or complied with.

Kindness and politeness go far with a child and is the very easiest way to teach good manners.

My youngest stepchild is now 37 years of age (he was only 2 when I became his stepmother), but through all the years they have always come to me with their joys and sorrows just as my own children do. Then, too, a stranger would never know the children belonged to two mothers, My oldest stepson and my youngest son are partners in business although one is 20 years older than the other.

If any stepmother chances to read this letter, I hope it will encourage her to be the very best mother she can possibly be to her stepchildren, for children are very quick to sense the right and if you are kind and fair with them they are very likely to be so with you, especially if they are young when you undertake your obligations. (I am speaking from the standpoint of the stepmother of young children.)

If you also have children of your own, try to be impartial, for children resent partiality very quickly.

The youth of our land are faced with many temptations and it behooves parents to train their children in the best possible way so they will have a firm foundation on which to build their future. Those who receive the proper training in childhood and youth are very likely to walk in the straight and narrow way when they reach maturity.

With a grateful heart for all the good the Monitor is bringing to the world, I send this little message on its way. (Mrs.) E. C. W.

Student Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

PROBLEMS of Pacific countries have a new significance for students of the University of Oregon. Sent forth as "ambassadors of good will," commissioned not only to meet universities and colleges in forensics, but to observe conditions and to report back, three underclassmen set forth from Eugene last June and spent eight months on a 35,000-mile circle tour of New Zealand, Australia, India, China, Japan and other areas.

The three are Roger Alton Pfaff of Eugene, Robert T. Miller of Pendleton and David G. Wilson Jr., of Portland. They were selected not only for their oratorical ability, but because they possessed other qualities that the university and student body officials felt should be attributes of American college students. All three were high in scholarship, had held important student offices and had earned the respect and admiration of students and faculty alike.

Tolerance for the people of other countries and for other races has probably been the most valuable lesson the trio learned on their trip, and this lesson they have been successful in passing on not only to the campus here, but throughout the State. They have given addresses in Eugene and Portland to thousands of people, have written numerous articles for local newspapers and have been working out details for speaking trips that will take them all over Oregon and into California and Washington. These tours, sponsored by the Rotary clubs and similar organizations, are expected to be as important as the major trip itself.

Interesting Hundreds of Others

The young men have a new respect for the various peoples with whom they came in contact. In India, in China and in Japan they met and talked to hundreds of residents. Government problems were explained to them by officials, while they made it a point to enter into discussions with students and with men and women of every walk of life. Fresh, vivid accounts of these experiences they brought back with them, and with the zeal of youth they are interesting hundreds of men and women on the campus in the human side of the problems they saw on every hand.

From the first the young men sensed another and highly important responsibility. This was "debunking" people of other countries of their ideas of Americans, particularly of American youth. American motion pictures, usually entirely uncensored, have gone into many places on the other side of the Pacific, giving a distorted view of life here. Lurid press accounts of crime, pictures given them by literature of "jazz" life, have had their influence, and these impressions the Oregon students did their best to correct. That they were successful in a remarkable way is seen in press clippings which were sent back from places where they appeared. Everywhere they stopped they gave residents clean, wholesome descriptions of life in the United States, held out the hand of good will and showed by deeds as well as words that America was worthy of respect and had many admirable phases.

Like Themselves

The first visit of importance was in New Zealand. In this country they found a people similar in characteristics to their own fellow Oregonians, working in a similar climate and with similar resources. They found there problems of unemployment, of marketing products and wares, and they found a people striving desperately to cope with serious economic conditions. Here, and again in Australia with its similar problems, they found time between forensic contests to confer with business men and industrial leaders. They told of what Oregon and the Northwest had to offer this part of the world, and learned what the two commonwealths "down under" had to offer this country. They found students there willing and anxious to learn of America and they cemented friendship with these future leaders that are expected to be of invaluable aid in relations in the future.

India is no longer seen by these young men as a vast area with millions of people struggling for a bare existence. They see now people, their own friends, working against great odds to bring about conditions that will some day make for a greater degree of prosperity, health and happiness in this crowded, saddened land. Here they see as the great hope the students, young like themselves.

In the Philippines they saw the desire of these people for independence as an ideal to be worked for, and realized that it means more than merely a situation complicated by economic phases. They met intelligent Filipinos who had a keen appreciation for what the United States has done for that country, and who, while still looking forward to independence, had the best of feelings for America and Americans.

The debaters arrived in China just as the Manchurian crisis was coming to the fore, and had the situation analyzed for them, not only by partisans of one side or the other, but by observers who could see clearly the problems facing both China and Japan. Over in Japan they saw the millions of citizens crowded together and could realize the need for expansion in markets, could see the need for an outlet for manufactured products.

Wherever they went they found only the friendliest feeling for the people of the United States, and the request most often made of them was not for aid, but for understanding and for a sympathy with the serious problems faced. The people of China and Japan want to carry on friendly trade relations with each other, and they want these relations to extend overseas to the United States.

The team took part in 28 decision debates, and won all but five of them. Addresses on various topics were delivered 102 times to large and varied audiences in the countries visited. An audience estimated at 5,000,000 was reached in 18 radio talks during the trip. A total of 48 campuses were visited and on every one the Oregon men were included in intimate discussions.

Debate on Imperialism

Speaking against a powerful team representing the University of the Philippines in Manila, the Oregon team won a debate on the subject of imperialism and incidentally won the cup donated four years ago by Vice-Governor George C. Batta, which the former Oregon round-the-world debate team had lost.

In Tokyo the university team successfully defended the American absence from the League of Nations in what was said to have been the first public debate ever held in Japan. In this country the Oregon men won a total of seven silver loving cups, six pennants, nine medals and a commemorative plaque during their forensic engagements.

The achievements of the debaters were regarded as equal in importance to those in athletics and other student activities, and when the team arrived in Eugene early this term the members were met with the university band and more than 2000 cheering fellow students. Guarantees from debates and other appearances, as well as revenue still coming in from addresses here, made the trip a financial success.

Back on the campus all three students are again taking an important part in activities. Wilson is a member of the editorial staff of the student daily, and the others are leaders in debate and forensics.

The results of the trip have won warm commendation from Gov. Julius L. Meier, who commissioned the boys "good-will ambassadors," and from other civic officials and leading men and women of the State, and it is hoped that the venture may be repeated.

What Is Discipline?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I WONDER if too frequently one does not associate the word "discipline" with the word "command." One pictures a well-disciplined child as one who obeys instantly whatever command is given. Has not the combination of obedience and silence been for generations the idea of discipline, whether it be applied to a child by his parent or his teacher, by an officer in the army to his subordinates, or by an employer to his employee. But are not all these commonly accepted forms of discipline mere exterior things, mere inhibitions of human will? The disciplined child or the disciplined person in this case gives his will over to another person, by no choice of his own. He does no thinking about it. He shows no intelligence. He makes no decisions. He is ordered to do something. He acts merely because of the order. He is thus dependent and resourceless.

We would believe that the problem of control not only in the classroom but in the home is of more far-reaching importance and significance than the matter of a slavish command. The problem of control which every classroom teacher meets is on a small scale, but it is the same problem which confronts the democracy. The teacher must know how to guide Pedro, whose father works in the mine; Isidore, the son of the rabbi; Mary Louise, whose mother is head of the Women's Club; Stephen, whose father controls a fortune, and numerous others who have entirely different characteristics. All these children must be so guided that they live better, happier, richer lives together.

The teacher who is wise realizes that the highest form of control comes from within, not from without. Real discipline is purely a personal matter, a growth of one's self. It consists of thinking, planning, judging, evaluating, deciding, measuring. The child should be looked upon as a respected individual, with high abilities to direct his thought and action intelligently. Every teacher, as well as parent, should hold as his ideal that form of self-control for the children that comes from within as a result of sound thinking.

The American democracy is made up of a mass of individuals at all stages of ethical, moral and intellectual development, from those who obey laws merely because they must, to those whose acts are with the good of the group in mind. Taking into consideration so many types and classes of people it would seem unwise to expect one method of discipline to affect all.

Let us remember as teachers and parents that true freedom is not a right but a privilege to be earned, that there is a great deal of difference between real freedom and letting children do exactly as they please, regardless of others. Allowing children to "do as they please" leads to havoc and future unhappiness. It should never be forgotten, however, that true freedom comes from intelligent thinking. Children can be guided to prefer freedom of this kind. This freedom leads toward better living, finer citizenship and happiness. F. P. T.

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A New, Powerful 25,000-Watt WBZ-WIXAZ Will Carry Monitor News Into Many States

★ ★ ★

By VOLNEY D. HURD

ONE of radio's redeeming features as practiced in the United States today is its news services. News periods at regular intervals throughout the day plus interpretive news discussions mark the individual stations and networks.

Into "radio journalism" the Monitor entered nearly two years ago. Meeting a distinctive need in the news field as this newspaper does, the same thought had to be applied to its place in the radio field.

A small station was chosen for the first test since this would mean an opportunity for trying out to the full various techniques in news presentation to see if radio really fitted into the Monitor picture.

WHDH, with a power of 1000 watts, covered Boston fairly well and north of Boston up into Nova Scotia in excellent fashion. The three other Boston stations were more powerful but WHDH, reaching an evenly distributed type of audience, permitted interesting analysis of broadcasts.

It was soon apparent that much work would be entailed in preparing news carefully enough for such broadcasting, and two writers, working four to six hours a day each, were required at first to prepare material for a 15-minute broadcast.

Various methods of writing and speaking were tried. Finally this work was turned over to Mr. Ernest Beaufort about a year and a half ago and he has continued, developing the original broadcast along lines best suited to his own abilities.

Hundreds of letters have been received which indicate that the Monitor broadcast over WHDH has been rendering a unique service, giving news reports that parents, ministers and teachers were only too glad to receive and to have children listen to.

The next step was to bring this service to a much greater audience. Thus WBZ, with its new transmitter of 25,000 watts, was chosen, and Monday, April 25, the first of the new Monitor series of broadcasts will be given over this station.

WBZ covers all New England and extends into parts of Canada, eastern New York and New Jersey. Two broadcasts will be given each day, one at 12 o'clock noon and the other at 6:15 p. m. Each broadcast will be of 15 minutes' duration.

The relative signal strength between WHDH and WBZ might be stated as the difference between a whisper and a shout. It is expected that this improved service will be a suitable extension of the service which the Monitor is now giving in its news columns.

Going beyond the area outlined above are the shortwave possibilities of this new broadcast. WBZ has a shortwave station WIXAZ which under good conditions should be heard in many parts of the United States by people equipped with short-receivers.

Certain foreign countries should receive these signals also. Many letters have been received from South America particularly, reporting the WBZ broadcasts. Thus the Monitor news will be able to extend its field even beyond the ordinary range of the new and powerful broadcasting station to be used.

Eastward Runs Tide of Travel

★ ★ ★

Americans Dominate Atlantic Market; Ship Lines Hope to Equalize Patronage

IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

OF THE volume of transatlantic steamship business, omitting the straight third-class travel, fully 85 per cent originates in the United States, steamship officials agree. Taking 1930 as a fairly normal year, the total westbound carryings, excluding third-class, aggregated 376,000 passengers, and if only 15 per cent of this business originated in Europe, this means that the transatlantic lines carried slightly more than 50,000 Europeans to the United States, the remainder being Americans returning home.

The British and Germans are the most receptive to solicitation for trips to the United States, experience has indicated, the Germans being particularly prone to come here in trade parties for visits of inspection, such groups having been composed at different occasions of hotel men, railroad men, manufacturers, and others.

The European market is virtually untapped by the steamship lines, and in view of the fact that journeys from the other side to North America could be in the opposite direction from the present preponderance of traffic in the summer season, any increase in business would tend to fill the ships which otherwise run almost empty westbound in the early summer, and eastbound in the late summer. Although current economic factors militate against overseas journeys on the part of Europeans at this time, the prospective business which could be developed would be a lucrative one to the steamship lines, and, as stated, would balance the current of traffic, with the result that much of the revenue would be net.

Foreign Travel to United States

The transatlantic lines advertise constantly in Europe, and the growing trend of British schoolboys to take a journey to distant lands before entering business encourages the shipping companies to believe that journeys to the United States ultimately may become as definite a part of the education of Europeans as trips abroad are to Americans.

That the type of motion pictures manufactured in the United States and displayed in Great Britain and other countries react against American trips by British and other Europeans is stated by steamship officials, it being their contention that the constructive type of picture is seldom shown abroad, while the pictures depicting the United States in an unfavorable light receive wide publicity, with a resultant adverse effect upon travel to the United States.

New Advertising Required

One of the results of the reduced travel to Europe has been to cause Americans to be less "Europe-conscious." Up to 1929 or 1930, the volume of steamship advertising and a constant increase in travel had focused the attention of many thousands of potential travelers upon the merits of a trip abroad.

Now, the steamship officials state privately that they believe a large part of the value of their advertising in former years has been lost, and that when business improves they must start again in building up a desire to travel abroad.

Panama Canal Traffic

An increase in cargo tonnage through the Panama Canal was noted in February in comparison with the previous month, this having been occasioned by a heavy increase in the westbound movement, representing a gain of approximately 10 per cent. This was attributed by the canal authorities to the movement of raw cotton from the United States to the Orient.

By comparison with February, 1931, however, a net loss in tonnage was reported, aggregating 15 per cent. This, in turn, was due to the shrinkage in cold storage products, ores, copra, and lumber.

Matson Line

The new steamship Monterey of the Matson Line—a sister ship of the sumptuous Mariposa, which was placed in service last fall—is scheduled to sail from New York on her maiden voyage May 12. She will reach Los Angeles the 26th and San Francisco the 29th, leaving the latter port on June 3 in her regular route to Honolulu, Australia, and New Zealand. Melbourne has been added as a port of call for the two new ships.

In conjunction with the operation of these vessels new 18-day tours to Honolulu have been scheduled at reduced rates, including all-expense trips to the islands.

The third ship of the new fleet, the Lurline, has been scheduled to leave New York Jan. 14, 1933, on a cruise to the South Seas and the Orient, with some additional ports not visited on the similar voyage undertaken by the Mariposa this past winter.

Steamship Schedules

Fifteen seafaring girls, under a supervisor, reached New York recently on the steamship Santa Clara of the Grace Line, coming from South America. The girls are a part of the regular crew of the Grace Line ships, that line having undertaken as an experiment the employment of women as stewardesses and waitresses.

The New England Steamship Company has scheduled the Fall River Line departures from New York for 4:30 p. m., eastern standard time, effective April 24, and from Fall River at 6:30 p. m. The Providence Line will leave New York at 5 p. m.; the New Bedford Line (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until June 12) also at 5 p. m., and the usual summer service from New Bedford to Woods Hole, Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Haven and Nantucket is offered in connection with this.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 21

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Transylvania, Anchor, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, April 22

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Augustus, Italia, for Naples, Villefranche, Genoa; Southern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Saturday, April 23

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Cameronia, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Santa Maria, Grace, on west coast South America.

Tuesday, April 26

Leviathan, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Wednesday, April 27

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, April 24

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, April 26

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, April 22

Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, April 21

President Wilson, Dollar, for New York, from Orient; Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, April 22

President Grant, Dollar, for Orient, from New York.

Saturday, April 23

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, April 27

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, April 23

President Wilson, Dollar, for New York, from Orient; City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, April 25

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, April 23

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday, April 27

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Friday, April 22

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southhampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Western Prince, Furness Prince, from east coast South America.

Saturday, April 23

President Coolidge, Dollar, from Orient via California ports.

Sunday, April 24

Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, April 25

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Vigo; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Volendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America; Santa Teresa, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, April 26

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Saturnia, Cosulich, from Mediterranean ports; Southern Cross, Munson, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, April 27

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, April 24

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, April 25

Santa Ana, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, April 26

Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu; President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, April 27

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, April 23

Santa Ana, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, April 24

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, April 22

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, from Sydney, Auckland.

Tuesday, April 26

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

FLYING IN WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Plans for the formation of a flying club in Trinidad, claimed to be the first in the West Indies, are being prepared here. The club will be on the lines of the National Flying Service Clubs in England, and will give instructions in flying and undertake air taxi work and the renting of planes to members, it is stated.

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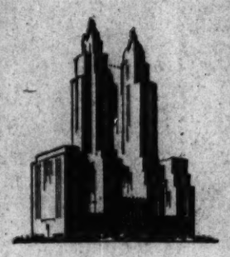

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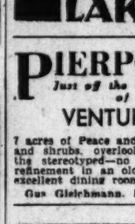

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SOME STOCKS DECLINE TO NEW DEPTHS

American Telephone Below Par First Time Since Year 1921

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The stock market again floundered about feebly today, unable to find a firm footing. Selling was almost inconsequential in volume, but the drift of prices was still downward, save for a temporary upturn in the rails in the late morning. Most issues moved narrowly, but isolated weak spots continued to crop out.

The market was somewhat unsettled after midday by conspicuous weakness in Allied Chemical, which slid off 4 points to a new low.

Telephone slipped under par for the first time since 1921.

The market had a heavy closing tone, although reactions were moderate, and volume approximated only a million shares.

Most of the slow selling was in industrials. U. S. Steel eased under 30 for an extreme decline of 1½, and American Can dipped 2, later reducing its loss. American Telephone also sagged 2 but made partial recovery.

Rails were firm, Santa Fe rising a point.

Weakness in Allied Chemical had no accompanying developments in the news regarding the company's situation. It was pointed out in some quarters that there had presumably been considerable shrinkage in the value of securities which it holds.

Can Stocks Weak

The Can stocks have been reactionary in response to indications that the pack of canned goods would be smaller this year. Continental reported net of $3.05 a share in the 12 months ended March 31, off 22 cents from the net reported for the 12 months ended Dec. 31.

Rails were still under the favorable effects of the Interstate Commerce Commission's special report urging federal regulation of interstate bus lines. Furthermore, Union Pacific returned a fairly good statement for March, showing net operating income of $1,314,264, or only about $100,000 under that month of 1931. In the oils, Pan American B rose moderately to the best price of the year, reflecting news that Standard of New Jersey was negotiating to acquire the bulk of its foreign properties. The proposed oil tariff might injure Pan American, unless it could be absorbed by an almost world-wide organization like Standard of New Jersey, which could readily market its products abroad.

General Electric's first quarter report, showing net of only 16 cents a share, contrasted with 38 cents in the like period of last year, was even less satisfactory than generally expected, and presumably influenced the slump to a new low price in the shares. Wall Street estimates had indicated first quarter net between 20 and 25 cents a share.

Bond Prices Sag

The bond market showed slipping tendencies today, although trading slackened appreciably and price changes, as a rule, were narrow.

Even the United States Government list, recently the most buoyant of all domestic loans, reacted moderately. The easiness of the Federals generally was attributed to profit-taking and to reports that the Federal Reserve System intended to slow down somewhat from its $100,000,000 weekly purchases of national obligations.

High-grade railroad liens were relatively steady, as were some of the utilities and industrials. There were declines, however, in bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern Pacific.

Dealers expect car-loading figures for the early part of the month will be far from pleasant. At the same time, it was hoped that the anticipated decline in traffic has already been discounted by most of the carrier loans.

Issues of American Telephone, which have been under pressure because of the company's stock weakness, were inclined to steady. International Telephones eased slightly, as did bonds of American & Foreign Power, Western Union and Duquesne Light. Pacific Gas 5s, and Columbia Gas 5s firmed. American Smelting 5s were lower as were Texas Corp. 5s.

British 5½s held to their previous position, and some of the Japanese loans gained. French and Italians advanced. The Germans were irregular.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Company today reported net loss of $2,126,922 for the first quarter compared with loss of $619,351 in the like period of 1931. The company has reduced its bank loans by more than $3,500,000 leaving a present indebtedness of about $9,000,000, or half the peak total reached last year.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF KANSAS

DOVER, Del., April 19 — Corporation Trust Company has filed with Secretary of State certificate of corporation of Standard Oil Company of Kansas with capitalization of $6,000,000, divided into 320,000 shares of $25 par. It has previously been incorporated in Kansas with the same capitalization.

YUGOSLAVIA BANK INSOLVENT

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 19 (AP)—The Donau-Save Bank today filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, offering to settle with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. The Government has named a commissioner to take over the affairs of the First Croatian Savings Bank at Zagreb, which also suspended payments yesterday.

CLARK EQUIPMENT CO.

CHICAGO, April 19 — Clark Equipment Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $121,495 after depreciation, taxes, loss on securities sold and minority interest, contrasted with net profit in 1930 of $345,869, equal to $1.07 a share on 245,-316 no-par shares of common after 7 per cent preferred dividends.

WARREN INSTITUTION

At the close of business April 16, Warren Institution for Savings had 25,695 open accounts, an increase of 526 over April 16, 1931. During the same period deposits gained $1,162,451, bringing total deposits up to $31,749,178. Declaration of the April dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum marked 102 years of continuous dividends for this institution.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH CORP.

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court by the International Match Corporation, holding company for match manufacturing and distributing corporations of the Ivar Kreuger group.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 19	Last Apr. 18
3¼	2¾	.38	Abitibi Pow & P	400	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
9¾	3½		Adams Express	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
70	51¾	3	Adams Exp pf	20	51¾	51¾	51¾	....
30¾	22½	2*	Adams Millis	100	33	32½	32½	....
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	....
16½	7	1.80	Affiliated Prod	100	8¾	8½	8¾	9
62½	29¾	4½‡	Air Reduction	4000	40¾	39¾	40	40¾
16¾	11¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	3300	13	12¾	13	13
3½	1		Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
7¾	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
67½	58¾	6‡	Allied Chem	37500	62½	58¾	59	62½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	104	104	104	104
13¾	7½	.50	Allis Chalmers	1100	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾
10	6¼	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
14¾	12	2	Amerada	100	13¼	12¾	13¼	13¼
7½	4¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
18½	8¾		Am Bank Note	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
90	67½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	67½	67½	67½	....
78¾	44¾	5‡	Am Can	37100	47	44¾	46½	46½
129	104¾	7	Am Can pf	300	106	105¼	105¼	....
8¾	4¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	5	5	5	4½
39½	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	10	23	22½	22½	23
6	....		Am Chain	100	3	2	2	....
11	6½		Am Com Alcohol	400	8	7½	7½	7½
9¼	2¼		Am & For Pow	2500	4½	3¾	4	4¾
38½	8		Am & For Pow 7	400	13	12¾	12¾	15½
17¾	4		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
6	3¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
21¾	12	2	Am Ice	400	14	14	14	14¾
68	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	....
8½	4¼		Am International	400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
9¾	5		Am Locomotive	400	5½	5	5½	5
44¾	30½	7	Am Loco pf	400	34½	34	34	....
16¾	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2100	9	8¼	8½	8¾
49¾	24⅝	5	Am P&L pf A	700	33¾	33	33¾	33⅝
8½	4¾	.40	Am Radiator	700	5	4¾	5	4¾
13	7		Am Rolling Mill	700	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅝
29¼	16¼	3	Am Safety Razor	400	17¾	16½	16¾	....
18¾	7½		Am Smelt & Ref	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
8¾	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	400	5⅜	5	5	4⅝
36	32¾	2½‡	Am Stores	400	33	32¾	33	32½
39¼	15¼	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	18	17½	18	17½
88½	60	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	63¾	60¾	60¾	....
137¾	97¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	57100	100	97¾	99½	100
25	10		Am Type Fndrs	400	10	10	10	....
34½	19½	3	Am Wat W&E	900	21	20	20	20¼
30⅝	13½		Am Woolen pf	100	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24¼
23	15		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
12¾	4½		Anaconda Cop	1300	5⅝	5	5¼	5½
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	100	85	85	85	....
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	35	35	35	....
14¼	6⅝		Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	....
5¼	2½		Artloom Corp	1800	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
2⅝	1½		Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅜	1½	1½	....
94	42½	6	Atchison T&SF	6400	44½	42½	43⅝	42⅞
86	59½	5	Atchison pf	100	64	64	64	65
10½	7½		Atl Gulf & WI	100	8½	7½	7½	....
12⅞	8¾		Atl Refining	700	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
25½	9½	4	Atlas Powder	200	9½	9½	9½	10
5¼	4½	1	Atlas Stores	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	....
151¾	37¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	27100	41	37¾	39¾	18½
16	13⅜	1½	Austin Nichols A	90	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	....
⅞	⅛		Auto Sales	1800	¼	¼	¼	....
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞

—B—

8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	100	4	4	4	4
28½	10¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	12¾	12	12¾	13
9¾	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2700	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
41½	11½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13⅜	13½	13½	15
99	80¼	6½‡	Bambegger pf	10	81½	81½	81½	83
79½	58	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	58	58	58	60
4	¼	..	Barnsdall A	400	4	4	4	4
43½	22¾	4	Beatrice Cream	400	23¾	23½	23½	24
44¾	37	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	37	37	37	....
18¾	7	.60	Bendix Aviation	1100	7¼	7	7	7½
24⅞	13¾	2	Best & Co	1400	14⅜	13¾	14	14¼
26½	12⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	6300	13¼	12⅝	13½	13
43½	31½	3‡	Borden	2700	32⅜	31	31¼	32½
12⅜	6½	1	Borg Warner	400	7	6¾	7	7
11¾	5½	1	Briggs Mfg	400	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	2500	36¾	35½	36¼	36⅜
89½	68	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	70½	70	70	70
36	32½	3	Brown Shoe	100	33	33	33	33
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	½	½	½	....
3	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	2⅜	2	2	2
5	2⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
8½	5	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5	5	5	5
4½	1½	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3¾	3¼	..	Bullard	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
13	6¾	.30	Burroughs Add	1200	7½	7¼	7½	7¾
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1500	16	15¾	16	16½
65	39	7	Bush Term deb	50	40	39	39	40
1	¾	..	Butte & Superior	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	7¾	..	Byers	400	8½	8⅜	8½	9

—C—

11⅞	5¾	..	Calif Packing	300	7	7	7	6⅞
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	2
12½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	700	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
20⅝	10⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2300	13½	12⅝	12¾	13⅜
6½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	3¼	3½	3½	3¾
42¾	15⅜	..	Case Thresh	17100	27⅞	25⅞	27	27¼
15	6½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	7	6¾	6¾	....
2¼	1	..	Celotex ct	100	1	1	1	....
85	70	7	Century Rib pf	20	80	80	80	....
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	3200	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
7	4⅛	..	Crecker Cab Mfg	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
20⅝	12	3	Chesapeake Corp	1400	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
31½	12⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	2200	16¾	15⅞	16¼	15¾
4⅝	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2	2	2	2⅜
15½	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
3¾	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
12¾	4¾	..	Chi &N western	400	4¾	4½	4½	5
16⅞	4½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
24½	6¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
15⅝	8¾	1	Chrysler	4100	9	8¾	9	9
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	1900	21½	20¼	20½	20½
8¾	6	..	Clark Equipment	200	6	6	6	....
31½	22¼	2½	Colgate-Palm P	200	22½	22¼	22¼	23
10⅝	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
16⅛	6½	1	Columbia Gas	3400	8¼	7⅞	8	8
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	53⅞	53¾	53¾	....
41½	24¾	3	Columbian Carb	2400	25¾	24¾	24¾	25½
7½	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	....
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	17	17	17	....
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	200	92	91¾	92	....
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	66	66	66	....
10¼	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	1700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅞
4⅞	2⅜	.30	Comwith & So	9800	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
68½	46	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	50½	50½	50½	50
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1100	8¼	8	8	8½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
11¾	7	2	Consol Film I pf	100	7½	7½	7½	....
54¾	43⅝	4	Consol Gas	14800	51	49¾	50	50¼
95	86⅝	5	Consol Gas pf	1200	86½	86½	86½	86½
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
7⅛	4½	..	Consol Oil	6800	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
96	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	83	83	83	....
2½	1	..	Container A	100	1	1	1	....
2	½	..	Cont Baking B	1100	½	½	½	½
42¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	100	32½	32½	32½	53
41	26	2½	Cont Can	9700	25½	24¾	25	26
25¼	12½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1600	14½	14	14	14⅜
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1⅛	1⅛	1	....
7	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	4100	5	5	5	5¼
⅜	⅜	..	Cont Shares	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
47⅜	29⅜	3	Corn Products	3100	32	31¼	31½	31½
23	19	2‡	Cream of Wheat	200	19	19	19	....
8½	5	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	5	5	5	....
⅛	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
25½	28⅞	4	Cudahy Packing	400	29¼	29	29	30
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	200	17½	17½	17½	18½
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	....

—D—

89½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	400	52	52	52	53
28¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	500	13	12½	13	13
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	200	87	87	87	87
15½	12	1	Diamond Match	400	13½	13	13	13
24½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	1400	23	23	23	23½
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	14¾	14½	14⅝	....
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	5400	9	8⅛	9	8½
23	16	3½	Dresser A	100	16	16	16	....
94⅜	30¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	21600	31¾	30¾	31	31⅜

—E—

87⅞	52⅜	5	Eastman Kodak	6700	54	52⅝	53	52½
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5	5	5	....
32¾	13⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	14⅞	14½	14½	15
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3800	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅜
55½	19¾	5	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	29	28¾	28¾	30½
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
19	16	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	800	16	16	16	....
10	3¾	..	Erie RR	700	4½	4⅛	4⅛	....
13½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	6	5½	5½	6½
9½	4	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	4	4	4	....
2¼	1½	..	Evans Products	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

—F—

10¾	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	1800	6½	5⅝	5⅞	7½
27¾	14	2.80	Fidelity Phe F In	900	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
15⅜	11¾	1	Firestone T & R	400	12	12	12	....
59½	49	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	49	49	49	....
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	300	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	44¾
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
82½	80	6	Florsheim S pf	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	....
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	5¾	5¼	5½	5½
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	400	15	14⅝	15	15

—G—

1⅞	¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	¾	¾	¾	....
17⅛	7	1	Gamewell	30	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
35¾	16½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	17½	16¾	17½	17½
13½	7⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	400	9	9	9	8½
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	400	13	13	13	13¼
16½	7¼	..	Gen Cable pf	50	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
26½	14	1	Gen Electric	42100	15½	14	14½	14¾
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	7200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	5100	33⅜	32⅜	32	33½
2⅜	1⅛	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
29½	7	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	13	13	13	10
25	19¾	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	....
20⅜	10⅞	2	Gen Motors	16800	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅞
87½	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	73	72¾	73	73½
14	8	1	Gen Print Ink	10	8½	8½	8½	....
60	40½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	45	45	45	....
5	1¾	..	Gen Pub Service	300	2½	1⅞	1⅞	....
28⅜	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
1¼	⅜	..	Gen Realty	1900	⅝	½	⅝	....
14¾	6¼	..	Gen Refractories	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5200	18½	17⅝	18	18½
18⅛	50	5	Gillette S R pf	400	56¾	56¾	56¾	....
2½	1¼	..	Gimbel Bros	1200	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
7	4¼	..	Glidden	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
6½	3⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
19⅜	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	6800	13½	13	13	13½
90½	90	6	Gold Dust pf	100	90	90	90	....
5⅜	2⅞	..	Goodrich	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	9¾	..	Goodyear	800	10½	9⅝	10¼	.9½
61	33	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	700	9	9	9	9
4½	1⅝	..	Graham Paige	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7¾	3⅝	..	Granby	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
3	⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	300	½	½	½	½
30¼	23⅜	1	Grant (WT)	100	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	24
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	1400	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
13½	8	2	Great Nor Ore	1400	8½	8	8	8½
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	63¾	7	Great W Sug pf	70	64	63¾	63¾	64
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

—H—

23	10	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	19	19	19	....
2¼	1	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
19	10	..	Hahn D S pf	300	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	....
11½	8	1.20	Hall Printing	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
1⅞	⅝	..	Hartman Corp B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
83	62	6	Hershey Choc	100	68	68	68	68
10¾	4	..	Hollander	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
130⅛	110	¶7.60	Homestake M	1800	115¼	110¼	115¼	119
34¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	1300	13	13	13	13½
5½	2⅝	..	Houston Oil new	800	3	2¾	2¾	3
30¾	17¼	3½	Hudson & Man	300	18⅜	18½	18½	18
11¾	4½	..	Hudson Motor	400	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
9¾	2	..	Hupp Motors	500	2	2	2	2½

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	3400	10¾	10¼	10½	10½
36	20½	4	Ill Central LL	280	25	20½	23½	....
38⅞	23½	4	Indus Rayon	800	26¼	26	26	26
29½	19¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	900	20	19¾	19¾	20½
4¼	2	..	Inspiration Cop	400	2	2	2	2¼
8	4½	.50‡	Insuranshare Del	300	6	6	6	6⅝
77½	5	..	Ohio Oil	3700	6½	5¾	5¾	6
6½	3	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	4	4	4	....
4¾	1½	..	Omnibus	400	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
22½	11	2	Otis Elevator	600	13	12⅜	13	12¾
4⅝	2	..	Otis Steel	100	2½	2⅜	2½	....
14	3½	..	Otis Steel ppf	75	5	5	5	....
44⅞	35	4	Outlet Co	10	42	42	42	....
110	100	7	Outlet Co pf	20	100	100	100	....
27	19¾	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	23	22	22	23¼

—P—

37	24⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	120	27	26¼	26¾	27½
41¾	28¾	2	Pacific Lighting	700	31	31	31	31
104⅜	80	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	230	81	80	80	80¾
109	98½	6	Pacific T&T pf	200	99½	99½	99½	....
5¼	2	..	Packard Motor	1900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
28¾	16	1.60	Pan-Am Pet B	500	29	27½	29	27
11½	3⅜	..	Paramount Pub	14700	4⅜	4	4¼	4½
2	1¼	..	Parmalee Trans	700	½	½	½	....
3	1¾	..	Pathe Exchange	200	½	½	½	....
5¾	1¾	..	Pathe Exch A	200	2½	2½	2½	....
9	3¾	..	Patino Mines New	100	5	5	5	....
4¾	2½	..	Peerless Motor	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
24½	20¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	1200	23	22¾	22¾	28
23⅜	12	2	Pennsylvania RR	3700	13¼	12⅝	13	13¼
121	50¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	3100	67½	64¾	65	64½
13	4	..	Pere Marquette	300	5	5	5	....
17¼	5⅜	..	Pere Marq pf	20	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
10	6⅝	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
12½	10½	..	Pet Milk	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
4⅞	3	..

COTTON CLOTH IS IN DEMAND BY INDUSTRIES

Dress Goods Retail Sales Retarded Somewhat by Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 19—The continued unseasonable weather has unduly retarded retail sales of cotton dress goods, and thus limited the demand for gray cloths in the primary market. This has been partly offset by a slight increase in the sale of cotton goods for industrial uses. The automobile industry increased its purchases, and the bag trade came in for a substantial volume of goods.

Buyers continued to offer bids under the established prices, which were declined by all of the strong mills, but accepted by second hands and a small percentage of weaker mills. The supply of cheap goods, however, was not equal to the demand, and the strong mills sold some goods at their own prices.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, published April 15, was the first report which included also the statistics for the full first quarter of 1932.

This report disclosed a production in the five weeks of March of 285,252,000 yards or 57,050,000 yards a week compared with 61,085,500 yards a week in February. Sales were 165,850,000 yards or 58.1 per cent of production but shipments were 265,675,000 yards or 93.1 per cent of production. Stocks on hand increased 8.2 per cent to 259,231,000 yards, and unfilled orders decreased 26.4 per cent to 278,163,000 yards.

The quarterly figures show a production of 762,301,000 yards in the three months, and sales of 749,442,000 yards or 98.3 per cent of production. Shipments were 793,310,000 yards or 104.1 per cent of production reducing stocks on hand by 10.7 per cent to the above figures. The unfilled orders show a decrease of only 13.6 per cent for the three months.

Industrial Conditions

These figures confirm the view often expressed that the cotton goods industry is in a better condition than numerous other major industries but do not show the fact that prices have been reduced as well as production costs much more drastically than in most other industries.

The decrease in unfilled orders and the increase in stocks on hand at the mills are not deemed serious at this time in view of the plans already made to adjust production to meet the extraordinary influences which have reduced retail spring distribution recently.

In the print cloth division at least half of the business was taken at concessions from regular prices by second hands and a few mills, but buyers paid regular prices for the balance of their nests. The only print cloth number on which the mill price was reduced was the 38½-inch 44x40s 8.20-yard, which fell from 2 9-16@⅝c to 2½@⅝c. Narrow print cloths were bought in good volume by the bag trade.

Sheetings were quiet and generally unchanged in prices. The exception was the 40-inch 48x44s, which eased from 4¼c to 4@4¼c. Pajama checks were irregular. Drills were firm and unchanged. Twills were notably weak. The 40-inch 69 x96s 4.30-yard fell from 6¼@⅞c to 6c flat.

Broadcloths Weak

Broadcloths were weak early in the week but mills resisted further decline so that buyers finally bought more than 2,000,000 yards of 37-inch 100x60s, 4.10-yard at 4⅞c. The early price on this number was 5¼c and the best qualities held to that price throughout the week. This shows that the best qualities of broadcloths held to their prices.

In the fine and fancy goods division the policy of an increasing number of mills to run their mills only on orders in hand is finally beginning to produce results. Buyers have become so accustomed to getting what they want when they want it that they are surprised to learn that the spot supply is exhausted. This condition developed last week in some kinds of goods and resulted in buyers placing orders for small lots for early delivery after they failed to get spot goods.

There was a wide variety of goods sold in small lots at prices said to be unsatisfactory. Buyers found wanted makes of all rayon taffetas scarce at prices they wished to pay. Limited quantities of 76x52s with inferior rayon filling sold at and under 17c, but standard constructions with first quality rayon warp and second quality filling brought 17¼c for future delivery and spots were held at 17½c to 18c.

Rayon Sales Small

Rayon warp satins for linings sold in a number of small lots of various constructions. Sales have included 42½-inch 120x72s with 150 denier first quality rayon warp and 24s combed cotton filling at 24½c, the 42½-inch 128x72s at 25½c, the 160x72s at 32½c, and the 41¾-inch 168x76s at 35c.

Jacquard and dobby figures on both satin and twill grounds have also been featured for fall lining goods and a few moderate sized orders were placed for future delivery. Rough crepes of various combinations of rayon, rayon and acetate, acetate and cotton have sold moderately. Cross dyed effects have been obtained in some of these and have attracted the interest of converters on account of the lower cost of finishing.

Standard combed lawns were generally steady except the 40-inch 96x100s 7.00-yard, which fell from 10½c to 9¼-½c.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERNAT'L RWYS. OF CEN. AMERICA

	1932	1931
Mar. gross	$537,845	$840,311
Bal fix chgs	287,606	287,080
3 mos gr	1,580,098	1,913,063
Bal fix chgs	721,639	881,981

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

The total volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding on March 31 was $911,290,714, a reduction of $8,101,166 from the total outstanding on Feb. 29, according to the monthly report of the American Acceptance Council.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	20½	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18	18
Allis Chalmers 6s '37	73	73
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	20½	20½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36	35
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62½	62
Amer Inter 5½s '49	63½	63
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	100⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100⅝	100
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅛	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅜	98⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅝	98⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68⅛	67⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58⅛	58
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	55	55
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78¼	78¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86½	85¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	83	81
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78½	78⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	59	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	34	33½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47	47
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83½	83
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	46⅝	46
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	55	54
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¼	101⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	73	73
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90	87½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84	83½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	60¼	60⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	9¼	9¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103⅛	103⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84¾	84
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95½	95½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	43⅛	43
Bush Term con 5s '55	65	65
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	79¼	79¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79⅛	79⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80	78⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80	79⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	84½	83⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84½	84½
Can North deb 7s '40	96½	96¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	59¾	58½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	67½	67
Can Pacific 4½s '60	66	65½
Can South 5s A '62	78	78
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	43½	43½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	21½	21½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	75½	75
Certainteed 5½s '48	31¼	29⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	52½	52
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	75⅝	75¼
Ches & O 4½s B	76	75¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	85¼	84½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82	82
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93½	93½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9	9
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41	40
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64	64
Chicago M&StP 4½s	71	71
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '38 ct	68	67½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	6
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	27	26½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	33¾	33¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	17¾	16¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	36	36
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	73½	73½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42½	42
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	39½	38¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	22¾	22⅜
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91	90
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109	109
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72	72
Childs Co 5s '43	24	24
Chile Copper 5s '47	41⅞	41⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	90
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	98½	93
Cin Un T 5s	97½	96¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81¼	81¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	50	50
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	60¼	60
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	70½	69½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	70½	70½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	71½	68¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	82½	82½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19¾	19¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	94	93¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Container Corp 6s '46	31	30⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	75	75
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	68	68
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	28¼	28¼
Cuba RR 6s '36	35	35
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	35	35
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	78⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	89½	89½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85	85
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	51	51
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19½	19½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93½	93½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	99½	97⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	72½	71
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96½
East Tenn Va & La Lien	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29	28⅜
Erie RR gen lien	44	44
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29	28¼
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	66⅝	66⅝
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	33½	33½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44¼	44
Gen Electric 3½s '42	96	96
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	82	82
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¾	¾
Gobel 5½s '43	42½	42½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78¾	78¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70½	70
Gotham S Hos '36	79	79
Gould Coupler 6s '40	23	23
Gnd Rap Ind 4½	85	85
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95½	95½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97	96¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	81½	79¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	62	62
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	65	64½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	78	77¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	28¾	28¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53¼	52½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	29⅝
Hudson & Man adj 1s '57	49	49
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	77	76
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102
Ill Central 4s '53	37	37
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	46	46
Ill Central 4½s '66	33¾	33½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39⅛	39
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96½	96⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	72½	72
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	36½	35
Inter Match 8s cv rcts '41	3¼	2½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	2½	2½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46½	45½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46½	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	29¾	28¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	59½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	53¼	53
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	42	42
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	53	51
Int Paper 6s '55	23¼	23¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	34½	33
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29¾	28¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35	34¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33	31⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¼	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56⅛	56
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	50	50
Kan City Term 4½s '60	84½	84
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	43	43
Kings Co Lt & P 5s '54	108½	108½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	89
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	55	55
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	43	43
Loew's Inc 6s '41	77⅝	77⅝
Long Isl Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	96¾
L&N uni 4s '40	81	81¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32¼	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	81	81
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	55½	55
Metro Water 5½s '50	43	41
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89½	89½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42¾	42
Miss Central 5s	77	78
Mo K & T pri 5s A '62	58½	58½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	18	17½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36	36
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	35½	35
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	35	35
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	35	35
Mo Pac 5s I '81	35¼	34¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	17	16½
Murray Body 6½s '34	82	82
Namm Sons 6s '43	78	78
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90	89
Nat Steel 5s	71	70
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96½	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103½	103
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	83⅜	83⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68½	68⅜
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	74	74
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80¾	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57½	57½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63	63
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	26½	25¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	28½	28½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	46	46
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	63
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	79	79
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96½	95½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103⅝	103½
NY Steam Corp '56	94	93½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	25½	25½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	36	36
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅝	100¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	60	60
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	50½	50
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	93½	93½
Norf & W con 4s '96	89	89
Norf & W 6s	102¾	102¾
North Am Co 5s '61	75	74¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	73½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '03	80½	80½
North Central Ry Co 5s	99¾	99¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57¼	56½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	78	78
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	57½	57½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	71½	70½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95½	95¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¼	101
Paramount Public 5½s '50	30	30
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	36	36
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86	86
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	89
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	82	82
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73¾	73
Penn Railroad 5s '68	71½	71½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82	82
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	97¼	97
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55	55
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	89½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	38	37½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	84½	83¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	24½	24½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	24½	24½
Pub Scv E&G 4s	92	90¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96⅜	95¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	65	65
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	68	68
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	44½	44½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	20	20
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	18¾	18½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	24¾	23½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	60	60
St Louis SW con 4s '32	67	67
Seabd A L 6s ct	3	2¾
Shell Union 5s '47	62	61½
Sinclair Cn C col 7s '37	88	87½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	97
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	58
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49	48
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74½	74½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68 ww	51½	51
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51¾	51
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	73½	73½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	69¼	69¼
So Pac S F T 4s '50	31½	31
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	31	31
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	40	38
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	40	38
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	20	20
Tenn Copper 8s B '44	86	86
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95	95
Texas Corp 5s '44	76½	75¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44½	44½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¼	28
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	25	25
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	73½	74
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	32	32
US Rubber 1st & Col 5s '47	37	36½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	66¾	66¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	75	75
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23½	22½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	25½	25½
Vanadium 5s '41	38½	38½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	85½	85½
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	94	94
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61	61
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	45	45
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100¼	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361	68	68
Western Electric 5s '44	97	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	52½	52
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33	31
Western Union 5s '50	54	54
Western Union 5s '60	54¼	54
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100¾	100¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60	59

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr19	Apr18
3½s '47	101.	100.26	100.27	101.00
3½s reg	101.1	101.1	101.1	
1st 4¼s '47	101.31	101.28	101.31	102.00
4th 4¼s '38	102.18	102.12	102.18	102.19
4th 4¼s reg	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.16
US 3s '55	94.30	94.17	94.17	94.26
US 3½s '49	98.31	95.2	95.22	95.29
US 3¾s '43 March	98.20	98.20	98.20	98.81
US 3¾s '43 June	98.28	98.23	98.26	98.29
US 3¾s '47	98.18	98.18	98.18	98.20
US 3¾s '46	100.22	100.18	100.18	100.20
US 4s '44	102.21	102.16	102.20	102.19
US 4¼s '52	106.	105.24	105.24	105.31

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			40	37¾
Akershus 5s '63			57	57
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			49⅜	49⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			50⅜	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			49	48⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			48⅜	48⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			49	48½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			49¼	49
Australia 4½s '56			51½	51¼
Australia 5s '55			57¼	57
Australia 5s '57			58	57½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			45	45
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			90¼	90¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			76⅜	76⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45			32¼	32¼
Belgian (King) 6s '55			84½	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			91¾	91⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56			98¼	97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			30¾	30¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51			30	30
Berlin Elec 6s '55			27¼	27⅛
Bocota (City) 8s '45			11¼	11¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69			4½	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			102	101½
Brazil (Central Ry) 7s '52			19	19
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			18½	18
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			18¼	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41			24	24
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww			51	51
Bremen 7s '35			38	38
Brisbane 5s' 58			41¼	41½
Budapest (City) 6s '62			17	17
Bulgaria 7s '67			16½	16
Bulgaria 7½s '68			26½	25
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			94½	94½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			78¼	78¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			95¾	95½
Canca Valley 7½s '46			12½	12⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57			7	7
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			11¼	11¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62			8¾	8¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63			9	9
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			34	34
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47			20¼	20¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			21½	21½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			21½	21½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			18⅞	18⅞
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53			57¾	57¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52			64½	64½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			73	71¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52			88	88
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			57¾	56½
Denmark (King) 6s '42			78⅞	78
Dresden 7s '45			34	34
Duke Price Power 6s '66			58	57¾
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53			80⅝	80⅝
Dutch EI 6s '62			84	84
Dutch EI 6s '67 A			35½	35½
Flat 7s '46 war			81½	81½
Finland 5½s '58			49	49
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			52	52
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			54	54
Frankfurt 6½s '53			20	20
French (Rep) 7s '49			117½	116¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41			118¾	117⅞
German 7s '49			59	58½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			29¾	28¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			29	28
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			28⅝	28½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts			22¾	22¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40			33½	33½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45			40½	40½
Germ Gen Unit 5½s '65			35¼	34½
Greek 6s '68			26½	26½
Helsingfors 6½s '60			48¾	48¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '67			20	20
Italian Pub Util 7s '52			69½	69½
Italy (King) 7s '51			90½	90¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			60¼	60
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			69¼	69¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			9	9
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			66	66
Lyons (City) 6s '34			102	101¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			102	101¾
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw			16	16
Milan (City) 6½s '52			65¾	65¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52			17	17
New South Wales 5s '57			50	49
New South Wales 5s '58			49¼	48½
Nuremberg 6s '52			18	18
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			51¾	51¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			54½	54½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			101¾	101½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			102¾	102¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68			96½	96½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61			4¾	4¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59			10	10
Poland (Gov) 6s '40			54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			53	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			54¾	54¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '6			7	7
Prussia 6½s '51			25	25
Prussia 6s '52			27¼	23½
Rhine Rühr 6s '53			23	23
Rhinelbe 7s '46			23¼	23¼
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55			37¾	37¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68			8½	8½
Rome (City) 6½s '52			70	70
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53			55½	55
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68			10	10
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			59¾	59
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51			21½	21½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45			23	23
Saxon State 6½s '46			34	34
Saxon State 7s '45			37½	37½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52			39	37¾
Sydney 5½s '55			41	41
Sweden (King) 5½s '54			78¾	77¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46			103	103
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71			51	50½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52			99	98½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55			45	45
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61			52½	51
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53			41½	41½
Tyrol 7½s '56			48	48
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45			35½	35½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			101⅜	100¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47			18	17⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51			18	18
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64			36½	36½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60			37½	37½
Vienna 6s '52			37½	37
Warsaw 7s '58			40½	40¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			85	85

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

MONTREAL, April 19—Canadian imports in March exceeded exports by $16,000,000. Favorable balance of $8,884,784 was shown for the year ended March 31. Exports for the year ended March 31, 1932, were $587,565,617, compared with $817,028,046 in the previous year. Imports for the year were $578,980,733, compared with $808,581,671.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—Consols for money today were 60⅝. DeBeers 2¼ and Rand Mines 3. Money was 1½ and discount rates on short bills 2 1/16@2⅛ and three months bills 2 3/16@2⅛ per cent.

Workers in Steel Industry Return

THOUSANDS of steel workers went back to work early this week in the mills of Birmingham, Ala., Pittsburgh, Penna., and Youngstown, Ohio. An increase in orders and evidence of stable prices have given encouragement to the entire industry. Employers at Pittsburgh stated that wages would be maintained at present levels.

More than 1000 men returned to the five furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Ensley, and the company plans to resume work at four more furnaces. The Gulf States Steel Company expects to open two furnaces at Gadsden this week.

Operations have begun again at a pipe mill at Campbell, Ohio, and at sheet mills at Farrell, Penna., where a schedule of 12 turns a week displaced one of nine turns. Six sheet mills resumed work at Niles, Ohio, and 12 more are expected to start at Campbell, Thursday. At Youngstown two blast furnaces, some open hearth furnaces, a billet mill and a bar mill have been reopened.

INSULL COMPANIES SHOW NET PROFIT FOR FIRST QUARTER

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Samuel Insull's big utility operating companies, which serve the Chicago area, report they are making money.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Dogfish
(Amia calva)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: What are some of the habits and peculiarities of the fresh-water dogfish or mudfish?—F. R. I., Columbus, Ohio.

Answer: This queer fish is the only living member of a group of fishes common as fossils from the Eocene period in geologic history to the present day. This lone member inhabits the slow-moving waters of the Great Lakes and Mississippi regions. Adults are about 18 inches long, dark olive in color, feeding upon other fishes, mollusks, crayfishes, and small aquatic animals.

Breeding occurs from April to June, according to the latitude. Most of the work is done by the male, which clears the vegetation from a circular portion of some quiet, shallow inlet, wherein the female deposits the eggs. During the incubation period and for about 10 days after the young are hatched, the male guards the nest. He protects them until they become about four inches long.

In Lighter Vein

"K. C. M. G." Translated

When Sir George Reid, a man prominent in Australian politics, was made knight commander of St. Michael and St. George, he was rather embarrassed by his new dignity, for he liked to be referred to as plain George Reid. At one of his meetings someone called out: "Say, Sir George, what does K. C. M. G. mean?"

Without a moment's hesitation the new knight answered, "Keep calling me George."—*Melbourne Mail.*

At Least One Splash

"George Washington's great strength lay in his legs," we are told by the Ladies' Home Journal. "He could easily leap a brook that other strong men could span only in two jumps." Much as we would have liked to know Washington, we believe we'd rather have seen one of the other fellows leaping a brook in two jumps.—*Kansas City Star.*

Making Progress

The Bishop of London, speaking at a meeting recently, said that when he was in America he had learned to say to his chauffeur, "Step on the gas, George," but so far he had not summoned sufficient courage to say to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "O. K., Chief."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* (London).

Indeed It Is!

Little Mary (to Sunday school teacher): "Please tell us what is the eighteenth commandment. They talk a lot about it at home—I think it's something about voting."

Brevities

Washington Star—After a radio orator has appealed to the intelligence of the people, the next musical number is likely to assume that they have none.

Arkansas Gazette: Ton of Hay Sent by Mail to Snowbound Town.—Headline. How'd you like to stick the stamps on that?

Detroit News: Many new car models are carrying two horns, twin tail-lights, etc. But the long-felt want has been for two steering wheels, one in the tonneau.

San Francisco Chronicle: You can't ask a man how much he makes, but it's all right to ask him which class of incomes should be taxed more.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Rebus Puzzle: April.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Joliet (E. S. L., who inquires the pronunciation of the name of the French explorer) —*Zho-lyay'* with secondary stress on first syllable; *o* "quick-long" as in obey, *a* long as in ace. Note that the Anglicized form —applied to the city in Illinois—is *Jo'-lih-et* (*o* long as in old, *i* short as in it, *e* short as in get), not *Jol'-ih-et* with short *o*.

Fowey (E. S. L.)—The name of this English port is sounded *Foy* to rime with *boy*.

Quotation from Shakespeare (E. S. L., who submits the following passage:

While other men, of slender reputation,
Put forth their sons to seek preferment out,
Some to the wars, to try their fortune there;
Some to discover islands far away;

and asks where it is to be found)—In Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Act I, Scene iii. (Note the corrected form.)

Pursue (a number of sharp-eyed readers)—Yes, it should be *pur-su'* (first *u* clipped as in *circus*, second long as in *use*).

"There's method in his madness" (M. L. T.) — Incorrectly quoted. Shakespeare makes Polonius say (in "Hamlet," Act II, Scene ii), "Though this be madness, yet there is method in't."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ABOVE the cloud which casts its shadow upon us is the star that sends its light towards us.
—VICTOR HUGO.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Willing Loan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR three years Lois, a young girl, had worked in a factory beside a widow who had three small children to support. Recently when business became slack this woman was laid off.

One day some time later the widow returned and asked the manager if he could lend her some money, as she had not found work. Her former employer replied that he did not see how he could accommodate her.

The mother was preparing to go out when Lois, who had stepped into the office, came forward and said, "She can have all I have." She then cheerfully placed $8 into the destitute hands. The grateful mother said she would return the money as soon as she could.

After some time Lois, who now had found work elsewhere, decided to go back to the place where she had been employed and inquire if the money had ever been returned. The manager's expression was impressive as he said, "My dear little girl, that was a good investment. You surely were paid for that good deed and it was a lesson to all of us." It developed that the woman had come in and left $12 for Lois out of her heart of gratitude, saying she now had work and that she could never forget what Lois did that dark day to help her.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EMMALINE and Susabet, the intelligent hens, were wondering what to do next. It was just after 10 o'clock in Farmer Ben's henyard. Emmaline and Susabet had laid an egg apiece, which is a good day's work for a hen, and now, as usual, had the rest of the day to themselves. Most hens would have been satisfied to stay right there in the henyard, scratching about and gossiping with other hens over perfectly trivial matters. But Emmaline and Susabet were not hens like that. When they had laid their eggs they preferred to go out and see the wide world.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"The day is passing fair.
Methinks I feel a touch of spring
A-springing in the air."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"I quite agree with you.
A subtle something in the air
Proclaims that spring is due.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"I'd like an ocean trip.
If we should go to Beaver Brook
Perhaps we'll find a ship."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"Your thought appeals to me.
Let's go at once to Beaver Brook
And maybe put to sea."

"There they go, bless 'em!" said Farmer Ben when he saw Emmaline and Susabet starting down the road. "I wonder where those hens are going today."

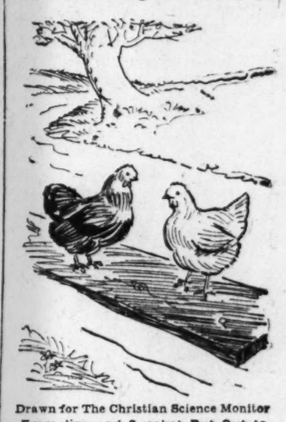
It was about a mile, which is a good walk for a hen, to Beaver Brook, where it came down a hill and gurgled under a bridge and kept on its way to the distant sea. Emmaline and Susabet had never seen the sea, but they had heard of it, and, although Emmaline and Susabet knew that Beaver Brook wasn't really the sea, they liked to pretend that it was.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"If we should find a ship,
How could there be a better day
To take an ocean trip!"

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"I see a ship, I think.
A ship just big enough for two
Beside the ocean's brink."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"It stops, but will not stay.
So we must hurry to the shore
And board it right away."

What Susabet called a ship was really a flat piece of wood which had come along the brook and caught for a moment where the bank made a bend. The two intelligent hens ran down the bank, and managed to get on the piece of wood just before it started off again down the brook.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Emmaline and Susabet Put Out to Sea.

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"A sailor's life for me!
How pretty is the passing shore
When one is out to sea!"

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"This ship is simply grand.
But when it hits the shore again
I think we'd better land."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"It will be most discreet.
Now is our chance to get ashore
And not to wet our feet."

And so, presently, when the ship again touched the shore, Emmaline and Susabet stepped quickly off.

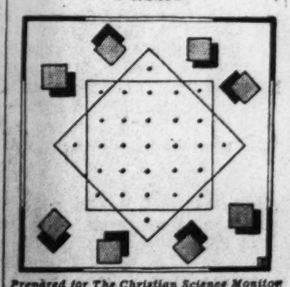
"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"That was a lovely trip.
How fortunate indeed we were
To find so nice a ship."

The Adventures of Waddles

JACK SPOONBILL SAID AS I CAME NEAR, "MY GREATEST WORK WILL SOON APPEAR.
"I CALL IT IN ITS FINISHED STATE PERPETUAL MOTION UP TO DATE."
BUT JACK, I ASKED, "WILL THAT THING GO?" "IT WILL," SAID HE, "BUT I MUST KNOW
"BEFORE I TAKE IT FROM THE SHOP, WHAT MAKES MY NEW INVENTION STOP."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Square and Diamond Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Letters are to be placed as indicated by the dots so as to complete this square and diamond puzzle, which will give words which read the same both horizontally and vertically. Definitions (reading either way) A consonant. One of the months. Apprised or having knowledge of. Seriously. A whitish liquid used for food. Instruments used for steering boats. A letter, sometimes used as a vowel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Russia and Japan

WHEN military leaders are in control of policy, they will take hazards which a civil administration would not venture to take. This is the case with the Japanese military, who, after having invited the imbroglio at Shanghai, seem to have courted trouble on the north Manchurian frontier.

Never before has there been such a concentration of Soviet troops in Siberia as has now been effected. There is every reason for it. For some time back the Japanese military have been behaving in a threatening manner toward the maritime provinces of Siberia of which Vladivostok is the capital. If the Japanese dare to overrun north Manchuria, why should they not dare to cross the frontier; that is the reasoning in Moscow to account for the extraordinary massing of troops.

For Japan's entry into Manchuria furnished in itself a challenge to Moscow. To all intents and purposes this territory is a Russian sphere of influence. How could it be otherwise when the Chinese Eastern Railway, which cuts the area in two, is partly operated by the Soviet Government? In Japan's actions there has been no recognition of the Soviet's peculiar interests. After hesitating for several weeks, the Japanese finally decided to extend their operations to north Manchuria, and have ever since flouted the shadow of Russian authority in that region.

So far, in spite of such serious provocation, Moscow's behavior has been eminently correct. When most observers expected an invasion for the protection of the Soviet's property, the U. S. S. R. remained aloof, and announced that it would simply defend its territory. World peace will have been attained when such a proposition shall become the corner stone for world policy. Most governments would have responded to the challenge of the Japanese military on north Manchurian soil. But by refraining, Moscow has created a backlog of world sympathy for the Soviet case vis-à-vis Japan which Tokyo should not forget.

Perhaps this realization has already been noted and acted upon. At any rate, according to the Monitor's Tokyo correspondent, a general retirement of Japanese forces from the Russian frontier has been ordered. Such a course seems to indicate that the Japanese military do not wish any longer to invite trouble. Moreover, though basic issues still remain unsettled, the dispute over the annual auction of fishery grounds in Russian Pacific waters has been resolved for another twelve months, the Japanese having obtained 58 per cent of the auctionable waters, as compared with 51 per cent last year.

The chief danger of an outbreak lies in the activities of agents provocateurs. North Manchuria teems with them. It is a tom tiddler's ground for White Russians, who would like nothing better than a Russo-Japanese clash, the upshot of which would probably enable them to regain a lost foothold in Siberia. Then here are such dubious agents on the Russian side as the kaleidoscopic Gen. Ma Chan-shan, who wears a Joseph's coat of allegiance, which in rapid turn has been pro-Chinese, pro-Japanese, pro-Manchukuo, and pro-Russian.

Both sides have an instrument at hand with which they can arrest a drift to which third parties are contributing this growing momentum. It has been offered by the Kremlin. In an effort to be positively as well as defensively peaceful, the Soviets some time ago suggested the signature of a nonaggression pact, the new method for filling in the chinks in the Kellogg pact. Tokyo apparently left it lying on the ground. World opinion would be better satisfied with Japan's conduct in relation to the U. S. S. R. if there were signs of a response to this overture similar to that which came from Russia's western neighbors.

The Waltz Glides In Again

IN AN age which is rather prone to regard with some measure of condescension any form of music associated with the past, it is gratifying to find that the old-fashioned waltz, which was danced with such zest and grace by a former generation, has now come to occupy a firm place in the affections of modern followers of Terpsichore. Indeed, not only does this dance appear prominently on present-day dance programs, but it is hailed with as much enthusiasm as was evoked by the simple request of former years: "Gentlemen, take your partners for the next waltz!"

One hears the tuneful waltz in cafés, theaters, cinemas and even on hurdy-gurdies in the street. It is the crowning effort of the ubiquitous messenger boy. But the waltz par excellence is that masterpiece of Johann Strauss, "The Blue Danube," and in London at least thousands of gramophone records of this haunting melody have been sold in the last few weeks. It would seem that the popularity of this ever-youthful composition increases, rather than diminishes, with the passing of the years.

The vogue of the waltz has passed also to the stage, "Waltzes From Vienna" is playing to crowded houses in London, and has just had its four-hundredth performance. The melodious Viennese waltz from the talkie "Congress Dances" has proved one of the most popular of the season's dance records, and London's latest musical show, "The Cat and the Fiddle," also has a Viennese background.

Does this mean that jazz, for so long the darling of that section of the public which dictates what is fashionable in the dance world, has at last lost its hold on popular fancy, and that we are to return to the sweeter melodies and more graceful dances of yore? If not, it would seem that at least a refreshing modification of the average dance music program may be under way.

The 'Con' in Economy

A PLENITUDE of paradoxes besets the economy program with which Congress is now struggling. The effort is threatened both by the danger that it will not save enough and by fears that it will save too much. If it does not save enough, it will not provide the $200,000,000 or more necessary to balance the budget. If it saves enough, it will cancel much of the effect of the funds earlier appropriated for extra construction of public works.

And this economy program is held up just now by friends of economy, those members who believe that Congress should begin its pay cutting by taking a slice off congressional salaries. They are afraid that if the plan proposed by President Hoover for no pay cuts but for saving by a five-day week and eleven-month year for federal employees is adopted, Congress will not be doing its share.

They insist that only under the proposal for a general 11 per cent reduction of federal salaries will the nation benefit from congressional furloughs. Their faith in their colleagues is so small that they doubt if Congress, after putting all other employees of the Government into the economy boat, would climb in itself by adopting a special pay-cutting measure.

To the layman this difficulty seems easy to resolve. Why not send around a petition and let members of Congress ask for a bill reducing their salaries in proportion to the cuts imposed on others by reductions in working time? Or, better still, just pass such a bill before the other cuts are made. Then Congress might be in the proper mood to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may.

For it will require great resolution to carry through the program now outlined. In congressional ears the pro and con of economy are not evenly balanced; every move to cut into expenditures touches a "pocket nerve" somewhere and immediately outcry is made by interested voters. Already protests are pouring in.

There are many students of the present move who feel that reduction of federal salaries should come only after all the opportunities for economy by consolidation of bureaus and elimination of duplicating functions have been explored. But if Congress feels that salary cuts are necessary to reassure the country, it might consider that slicing which begins at home is the most reassuring. Also that a self-denying ordinance would best fortify it for stern insistence on sacrifices elsewhere.

A Fresh Effort

THE Federal Reserve Banks have intensified their "easy money" campaign. Since February they have been buying government securities so heavily that they have added about $150,000,000, or about $25,000,000 a week, to their portfolios. Last week they stepped up the rate by buying $100,000,000.

Apparently the Reserve Banks are trying to persuade the public to understand the purpose of their operations. No move has been attended by so much publicity as this last purchase. The reason is that the people, especially those in the South and middle West, are becoming inflationist. Several proposals have been made in Congress destined either to increase the currency or, what amounts to the same thing, to endow Treasury bonds with the legal tender privilege, especially in connection with the settlement of the World War veterans' compensation certificates before due. In all probability, therefore, the extra publicity attached to the spurt in the System's easy-money campaign is destined to offset the inflationist agitation.

One would imagine from the agitation that there has been a great contraction of the currency. Precisely the reverse is the case. According to the last issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the amount of currency outstanding at the end of February was $5,604,000,000, as compared with $4,620,000,000 a year before. Indeed, it is the very fact of an increase, coming at a time when currency demand must have been lessened both by the fall of prices and by the drop in business, that has persuaded the authorities of the existence of currency hoarding.

The decline has come in that other branch of money—bank credit, against which checks are drawable. In normal times about thirteen times more bank credit is outstanding than currency; therefore, bank credit is just thirteen times more important. But, unlike the currency, it has been contracted so sharply that some time ago the Reserve authorities described the resultant situation as the greatest deflation in history. The way in which to trace the details of the credit contraction is through the item of loans and investments in the statement of all banks. Figures are behindhand, but, judged by the records of the Federal Reserve member banks, the decline in this item since October, 1929, must be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000,000, or about 15 per cent of the total. Since this figure is about double the amount of all currency outstanding, its importance is undeniable. It means that $10,000,000,000 has been withdrawn from community use.

"Reflation" is the word now adopted to explain Federal Reserve attempts to put deflation in reverse. According to Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, there are enough resources in the System to create the mammoth sum of $35,000,000,000. Before this money can be used, however, it must be borrowed by the commercial banks, as the Federal Reserve institutions are bankers' banks. Several times the System has tried to persuade the commercial banks to borrow in order to lend, but each drive has hit against the banking desire for liquidity, or unwillingness to lend, or the public's unwillingness to borrow.

One instrument with which the Federal Reserve conducts its campaign is the cheapening of the rate charged for borrowing Reserve funds. In the last six weeks it has added the instrument of buying government securities, sometimes called open market operations. These government bonds are bought from the commercial banks, and with the new money thus received, they are expected either to invest more liberally or lend more freely—in other words, to "reflate" the item of loans and investments. Hitherto, however, they have applied the new money to the reduction of past borrowings from the Reserve Banks, thereby returning the cash to an already overflowing reservoir. Not all the commercial banks have done this. Some of them are out of debt to the System, as, for instance, the New York banks; yet these institutions have allowed the new money to accumulate to their account with the System.

Great hopes have been built on this new phase of the easy money campaign. For, if "reflation" does not work, the currency inflationists will be endowed with another argument which they may be expected to use. By making the public aware of its actions, the Federal Reserve System intends to show that there is no dearth of money in the United States, and that all that is short is the confidence to use it.

A "Similarity in Difference"

THE "similarity in difference" seems to have been invented by Mr. Max Eastman primarily to condense one of poetry's rarefied elements into a form tangible enough for the average intellect to cope with. Mr. Eastman, in that popular book, "The Enjoyment of Poetry," offers a number of examples of this "similarity." Perhaps few of these, however, would arrest attention more forcefully than does the similarity in that difference which now appears between boom-time and gloom-time thinking.

The difference here is, of course, the difference between enthusiasm and apprehension. The similarity in this difference lies in the extremes in which these two mental states manifest themselves. The extreme of doubt so noticeable today is a result partly of that same lack of stability in human thought that was responsible for the overenthusiasms of a few years ago. But it also is due in no small measure to the activity of propagandists who are bent upon influencing the course of affairs in some way that will be profitable to them.

One hears on every hand criticisms of persons or classes, and a general readiness to attack the existing order of things. Some of the criticisms are justified, and the willingness to question outworn methods may be commendable. But it should be remembered that the unsettled state of affairs makes the moment particularly adapted to the dissemination of misinformation, as it is also to attacks based on half-truths or even downright falsehood.

Clear-thinking persons may make a real contribution to present stability and future progress if they will take the trouble to sort out fact from fiction as they read or listen. It is not always easy to penetrate the disguise under which buncombe parades as information. Sometimes one can only assume a waiting attitude, supplemented by watchfulness, when endeavoring to form sound judgments.

When even this seems fruitless, those who are trying to steer clear of the "similarity" of confused thinking may turn for help to the words of that master thinker whose precepts are as true and valuable today as in 1928 or in those never-to-be-forgotten days when first they were uttered. He commands men to "judge righteous judgments." But, more than that, he teaches them how. "Beware of false prophets," he says, and adds, "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

Today the fruits of false, insincere prophecy are seen in bitterness, useless antagonisms, cynicism, defeatism, while righteous judgments are aiming to uproot those extremes and to point a way out of present difficulties with appeals to reason instead of to emotionalism.

The similarity between the false and the true is only a seeming one and not impenetrable, as has been discovered by many who have had some practice in weighing their own thoughts according to proved mental and moral standards. Just as such persons were inclined to question the inflated sense of prosperity which was in evidence a few years ago, they now are questioning the sense of loss and poverty which is merely another form of unstable thinking. In recognizing the similarity behind what seem to be different mental states, and in guarding their own thoughts against such extremes, they are not only protecting themselves, but are providing a bulwark behind which the work of general restoration may be organized and set in motion.

Editorial Notes

A New York Times reporter is credited with being the author of the suggestion that the 26,000,000 automobile owners in the United States might bring back prosperity by driving these 26,000,000 automobiles just 300 extra miles each next summer. His figures show that this slight additional mileage would produce an aggregate expenditure of $250,000,000. It looks as if that corner, around which prosperity is said to be found, was only 300 miles down the road.

"Political leaders who are neither dry nor wet might be classified as foggy," says the Duluth Herald, but the sort of political leaders that are needed in the United States just now are those described by Josiah Gilbert Holland, in his poem, "Wanted"—

> Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
> In public duty and in private thinking.

Mr. Will Hays, spokesman for American movie producers, says the industry is asking for suggestions concerning the talkies. Might it be suggested that it accept some of the suggestions already offered?

When those who "buy on time" pay on time, storekeepers are encouraged to give more credit where credit is due.

Reparation of War Debts

A Review of Mr. Lloyd George's New Book

The Truth About Reparations and War Debts, by the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George. London: Heinemann. 3s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday Doran. $1.50.

"THE Truth About Reparations and War Debts" has been written not so much to record history as to make it.

Here, in 150 pages of crisp and crackling prose, one of the chief architects of the post-war financial and political world emerges as the most outspoken advocate for scrapping the plans.

The strength of Mr. Lloyd George's book is not in its originality nor its reminiscences. Its strength is in its vigorous bluntness, its timely urgency, its forthright appeal for a wholesale writing off of all this "rubble of war ledgers." He addresses his case not to English opinion alone, but to world opinion. It is a case which needs to be heard. The author, as perhaps no one else is able, will make it heard.

Mr. Lloyd George could not have chosen a more effective opportunity to align himself with those "bankers, business men, economists and other responsible leaders of thought in many countries who are rallying to the same view" in favor of a clean-sweeping cancellation of reparations and war debts. For nearly six consecutive years, during the war and during its aftermath, Mr. Lloyd George served as Prime Minister of Great Britain. He is today the only surviving member of that group of distinguished statesmen who dominated the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. His views cannot fail to carry the weight which his first-hand knowledge, his intimate experience and his strategic position deservedly give them. Mr. Lloyd George does not attempt to soften the impact of his conclusions:

> It is quite certain that on anything like the scale at which they have hitherto been assessed and exacted, German reparations are now dead.
>
> I may add that, in my view, it is not worth while keeping afloat any part of the reparations debts. I am fully convinced that salvage operations to rescue any scrap from the deep into which it has sunk are not worth the cost and risk.

Mr. Lloyd George quotes the Reparation Commission as estimating that at the time the Hoover moratorium came into effect Germany had paid £1,010,000,000, or approximately $5,050,000,000. This amount, he states, is five times as large as the war indemnity paid Germany by France after 1871. The estimate of the American Institute of Economics is that Germany has paid £1,905,000,000, or nearly $9,525,000,000.

Mr. Lloyd George does not neglect to deal with the two principal consequences of the end of reparations—whether that end comes through wise statesmanship or inevitable default. The first consequence is the effect upon intergovernmental war debts, particularly those debts owed to the United States. Palpably reparations and war debts are linked in payment if not in law, and however separate may be their origin, Mr. Lloyd George states only the inescapable when he insists that any solution must embrace them both. His book is soon to be published in the United States and his words, pointed but friendly, will, I am convinced, fall on the understanding ears of a growing body of influential American citizens:

> Europe cannot pay unless America takes her goods. If America cannot in her own interests take payment in goods—and she must be the sole judge of that—then Europe has no other means of paying, for her gold is already shared between America and France. If America follows the wise example of a country older in the ways of international commerce than herself, and agrees to cancellation, she will by cutting her loss insure a greater gain. She must know by now that she can no more keep out European bankruptcy from invading her fields and factories than she can keep the wind from sweeping across the Atlantic from the shores of Europe over her highest barriers and through imperceptible crevices into her most carefully constructed shelters.
>
> It is no use saying, "Let Europe go to perdition!" The last war proved that if Europe goes there, it will in the end drag America along. Twelve years of peace have furnished another illustration of the same inevitable truth. That is why no thoughtful American can say, "Ring down the fire curtain, and let Europe burn to ashes!" Ashes cannot pay debts; neither can ashes buy cotton, wheat, or copper.

In a word, Mr. Lloyd George's view is the view of the American Secretary of the Treasury expressed several years ago in his Debt Commission Report: "The entire foreign debt is not worth as much to the American people in dollars and cents as a prosperous Europe as a customer."

Another vital consequence of all-round cancellation is the effect such cancellation would have on the integrity of the Versailles Treaty. France is deeply apprehensive lest anything shall impair the sanctity of that treaty and the European settlement which was created by its terms. Would an adjustment in the financial clauses of the treaty undermine the whole structure? Here Mr. Lloyd George clears up a frequently obscured point. He observes that the Treaty of Versailles not only stipulates no reparation figures, but in clause 234 specifically requires the governments to consider from time to time Germany's resources and capacity to pay. Writing with all the authority of a leading framer of the treaty, he concludes:

> I assert as clearly as possible my view that in present circumstances an agreement to cancel future reparation payments from Germany would not be a breach of the sanctity of the Treaty of Versailles. It would, on the contrary, be the truest way to administer and honor it. . . .
>
> When we speak of the sanctity of the treaty, we must apply this not only to the sanctity of the provision that Germany must pay all she can, but no less to the sanctity of those provisions designed to insure that her capacity to pay was fairly measured, and the demands on her limited accordingly. To drive Germany to bankruptcy in a vain effort to get more than she can pay is not to honor the treaty, but not only to break it, but to dishonor it.
>
> If it would be good business for the United States to agree to all-round cancellation, it is for France both good business and good law.

Mr. Lloyd George unequivocally supports the popular American view that any adjustment of war debts and reparations should be accompanied by a disarmament which means disarmament.

"The Truth About Reparations and War Debts" is a welcome book. Happily its author has postponed to a less urgent time the easier and more pleasant task of writing his reminiscences. He has chosen to enter the fray of constructive controversy, and it is well. This dilemma of reparations and war debts will not settle itself. Hard events or hard facts are before long going to force the nations to take the right steps. It happens that I am writing these lines from the capital of the peace-torn Republic of Germany and it can be said, with a calm and conservative estimate of Germany's distress, that Mr. Lloyd George does not overstate the urgency of the problem. The next step will be Lausanne in June. Already Mr. Mellon has been installed as the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Perhaps the stage is being set for a decision in the enlightened self-interest of debtor and creditor—a decision at long last for economic world peace.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Notes From Paris

Conference On Education

FOR the first time, directors of higher education from Italy, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Prussia and the United States have met at the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation to discuss important questions in the organization and functioning of university systems. Future conferences of this sort will deal with agreements concerning university exchanges and will endeavor to find a solution to the problem of overcrowding, both in universities and in the liberal professions.

* * *

Friendship And Song

The Association de la Chorale de la Paix has been founded in Paris for the purpose of promoting the cause of international peace by singing. Members of all nationalities meet every Tuesday evening, with a twofold aim: First, to tighten by means of community singing the bonds of amity and good will which already exist between all nations, and secondly, to acquaint the French public with the original and characteristic songs of different countries.

* * *

A Queen's Theater

The small theater in the "Petit Trianon" at Versailles, which was built specially for Queen Marie Antoinette, so that she and her ladies in waiting might perform for the benefit of King Louis XVI, is being restored. Marie Antoinette has many times been accused of being extravagant and of making use of public money for her private enjoyment, and this small stage was cited as one of the worst examples of her extravagance. But books recently brought to light have shown that the little theater was entirely constructed of wood and molded cardboard and its total cost was only 150,000 francs ($6000). The most modern machinery which existed in those days was installed and those who visit this theater when it is opened to the public next year will be able to see it just as it appeared when Marie Antoinette and her ladies in waiting stepped on the stage to perform Rousseau's "Devin du Village."

* * *

To Beautify A Road

Twelve straight roads may be counted from the top of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, radiating in all directions. One of these stretches far beyond the one-time gates of the city to the Place de la Défense at Courbevoie, a distance of four kilometers—about 2½ miles. The authorities have for a long time wanted to reconstruct and beautify this road, as it is one of the main entrances into the city. A competition was opened and architects submitted numerous plans. The winning design converts the Place de la Défense into a Place de la Victoire with a monumental statue of Victory in the center, enlarges the Pont de Neuilly and christens it the Pont des Maréchaux. In the center of the proposed bridge, where it would rest on the island of Puteaux, which would be converted into public gardens, there would be on one side a statue of Marshal Joffre with a French "poilu" of 1914 and on the other a statue of Marshal Foch with a "poilu" of 1918; each corner of the bridge would also be decorated by the statue of a prominent French marshal. The avenue leading from the bridge to the Etoile would be widened and lined with blocks of modern flats. This project is the work of the architect M. Bigot and the sculptors Landowski and Bouchard.

* * *

Music For Shoe Buyers

Is a shoe store a public place? And should the proprietor of such an establishment pay royalties on gramophone records which are played for the amusement of his customers? These questions were raised before the Paris Tribunal of Commerce when the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs de Musique sued the owner of a shoe store for royalties on the gramophone records which he plays to his customers. It appears that on rainy days people often say to themselves: "It is raining. I'll put on my hat and go and listen to the music at such-and-such a department store." And because in such cases, listeners are not always buyers, the stores pay royalties on each record played. But the shoe-store proprietor argues that his is but a small establishment, and every person who enters it is immediately met at the door by a salesman, and obviously comes with but one purpose in thought, i. e., to buy shoes. The music is merely an additional charm offered graciously by the proprietor to his customers. The Tribunal agreed with the proprietor, but the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs de Musique has resolved to appeal against this decision.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Tax Brake on Home Building

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor of March 22 contains an editorial headed "Rousing Business With Housing," which included the statement regarding home construction, "At present it is retarded by the inability reported of lending agencies to furnish home builders or buyers as much money as they could soundly use."

The opinion of members of the Hoover Housing Commission last year, according to Mr. Gerhard Meyne of Chicago, was to the effect that high taxation as at present levied on building of this character would have to be very radically scaled down before any such building could proceed.

There is no difficulty in New York City under their housing law which started operating about eight months ago, in obtaining private capital for cheap rent housing with restricted rents, as there is no tax levied on the buildings for twenty years.

The Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh, Penna., is erecting 300 houses in one project under the encouragement of the Pittsburgh graded tax law in connection with municipal taxation, which encourages building by 50 per cent differential in taxes as compared to land.

New Westminster, Canada, has doubled its population in the last ten years to 20,000 people by putting all its municipal and school taxes on land, which has kept their normal population employed and enabled working people to own their homes.

I call your attention to the above facts as proving what a real incentive to building tax exemption on buildings has proved, and if such a fact was brought to the attention of the Monitor readers, such enlightenment might prove of help to end unemployment.

Chicago, Ill. H. W. DONALDSON.